

County Clerk, J. A. Shelden.
County Treasurer, J. A. Shelden.
County Auditor, J. A. Shelden.
County Engineer, J. A. Shelden.
County Surveyor, J. A. Shelden.
County Assessor, J. A. Shelden.
County Jailor, J. A. Shelden.
County Coroner, J. A. Shelden.
County Sheriff, J. A. Shelden.
County Marshal, J. A. Shelden.
County Constable, J. A. Shelden.
County Justice, J. A. Shelden.
County Notary, J. A. Shelden.

North Branch, J. H. Richardson.
South Branch, J. H. Richardson.
East Branch, J. H. Richardson.
West Branch, J. H. Richardson.
Center Branch, J. H. Richardson.
North Branch, J. H. Richardson.
South Branch, J. H. Richardson.
East Branch, J. H. Richardson.
West Branch, J. H. Richardson.
Center Branch, J. H. Richardson.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Pastor, Rev. A. A. Shelden. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting at 10 a. m. Sabbath school, 12 m. Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Junior League, 8:45 p. m. Tuesday, Prayer Meeting. Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Thursday, 7:30 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Regular church service at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school, 12 m. Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Junior League, 8:45 p. m. Tuesday, Prayer Meeting. Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Thursday, 7:30 p. m.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Service every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Services every first and third Sunday of the month. Confessions on the preceding Saturday. On Sunday, mass at 10 o'clock a. m.; Sunday School at 2:30 o'clock p. m.; Vespers and Benediction at 7 o'clock p. m. On the Monday after the third Sunday mass at 8 o'clock a. m. (Standard time). G. G. O'Connell, pastor; J. J. Hines, Assistant.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 884, F. & A. M.—Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. Wm. Woodruff, W. M.

J. F. HUN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 340, G. A. R.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays in each month. DELVANY SMITH, Post Com.

A. L. POND, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 182, meets on the 1st and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. H. TRUMBLE, President.

Mrs. L. WISSELO, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 131.—Meets every third Tuesday in each month. M. A. HANSON, R. M.

FRED NARRIN, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 187.—Meets every Tuesday evening in each month. Chas. O. McCullough, J. C.

JULIUS NELSON, N. G.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evenings in W. R. C. hall. J. D. Bousquet, Captain.

Wm. Post, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M. M., No. 192.—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays (each month). T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon.

Mrs. Jeanette Woodruff, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 720.—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. J. R. Woodruff, R. M.

Fred Harrington, C. R.

CRAWFORD HIVE, No. 900, L. O. T. M. M.—Meets first and third Friday of each month.

AGNES HANSON, Lady Com.

Mrs. Kittie Nolan, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month.

M. HANSON, K. of P.

H. HANSON, C. O.

GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R. meet the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. Mrs. A. L. Pond, President.

Rosa Pond, Secretary.

CRAWFORD COUNTY GRANGE, No. 904, meets at G. A. R. Hall, first and third Saturday of each month at 2 p. m.

A. W. PARKER, Master.

LAURA LONDON, Secretary.

Bank of Grayling
SUCCESSOR TO
Crawford Co. Exchange Bank
MARIUS HANSON,
PROPRIETOR.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.
Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to. All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative banking.
MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.
S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Fournier's Drug Store.
Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 8 evening.
Residence, Penniman Ave., opposite G. A. R. Hall.
C. C. WESCOTT,
DENTIST,
GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.
Overseer Alexander's Law Office, on Michigan Avenue.
Office hours—9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 6 p. m.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.
Fine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission.
Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.
GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.
Office on Michigan Avenue, first door east of the Bank.
O. PALMER,
Attorney at Law and Notary.
Residing at Crawford County.
FIRE INSURANCE.
Collections, carrying, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Penniman Avenue, opposite the Court House.
GRAYLING, MICH.
H. H. WOODRUFF
Attorney-at-Law.
Office at Court House, Grayling, Mich., Wednesday noon until Thursday noon each week.
Can be found other days at Open House Building, Roscommon, Mich.

REVOLT IN RUSSIA.

WARSAW AND LODZ UNDER RULE OF "RED TERROR."

Bloody Riots in the Streets of Two Cities—Ten Regiments of Troops Battle with Sixty Thousand Strikers—Many Women and Children Shot.

Russia again seems at the beginning of a revolution. Poland is aflame with excitement and the workmen in all South Russia are in a ferment. The Czar's government is in as great danger at home as in his army in Manchuria. The Jews and the Gentile peasants are making common cause against the government. The story of the Lodz massacre is filled with details of unspeakable cruelty manifested by the Cossacks. Old and young, men, women and children, were shot down like dogs.

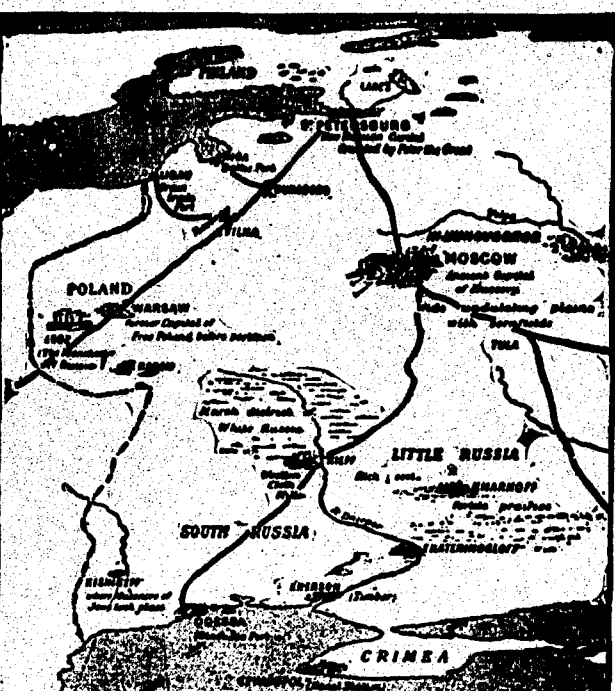
The present trouble began Tuesday after the funeral of the victims of the conflict between troops and terrorists the previous Sunday. The Christians were permitted to bury their dead, but the Jews were prohibited from doing so, and the police secretly interred the bodies of the Jews at night, which excited indignation and terrorists' riots were initiated Thursday.

The most serious phase of the rioting developed when the crowd deliberately pillaged liquor shops, and numbers of persons, inflamed by drink, led a crowd of at least 50,000 to further and more serious attacks. Police and military were attacked wherever they appeared in small force and many individual members were killed. Much of this disorder took place on Piotrkow street, one of the principal thoroughfares of the city.

After pillaging the liquor shops the crowd set fire to them and prevented the firemen from extinguishing the flames. This was repeated deliberately at many places. The fury of the mob was given full vent, and even children, caught by the contagion, were seen kissing red flags and heard swearing that they were ready to die for liberty. A Jewish girl mounted a box in the market square and addressed an immense crowd. Suddenly the police appeared, fired a volley, and the girl fell dead.

Market gardeners coming in

RUSSIAN CITIES WHERE RIOTS HAVE OCCURRED.



Nearly every industrial city in Russia and Poland has been the scene of bloodshed and revolt. The map shows the wide area affected and the powerful industrial centers. Lodz, the scene of the latest carnage, has a population of 825,000 and is called the "Manchester of Poland." This city has a textile industry whose annual production is worth \$45,000,000. There are over 800 manufactories, 30,000 men being employed in the cotton mills.

All the street railways, except on the principal thoroughfares in the city, have been stopped and the newspapers have suspended publication.

Two thousand persons have been killed or wounded as the result of three days of fierce street fighting between rioters and Russian soldiers in Lodz. "Black Friday" in Lodz surpassed all the horrors of "Red Sunday" in St. Petersburg. The conflict was continuous except for a short lull following the throwing into the city of heavy reinforcements. Shooting was resumed Saturday night. Bodies were left lying in the streets for hours and the Cossacks robbed the dead of jewelry and money. The city, dispirited by the carnage, is a shambles.

The growing discontent of the people with the industrial conditions and the war policy of the government finally led to the general circulation of printed proclamations in St. Petersburg on Dec. 10 calling for a public demonstration outside of the court in which the trial of Sasonoff, the assassin of Minister von Plehve, was to open two days later. The proclamation brought several thousand persons together in front of Kazan Cathedral, many carrying red flags and crying "Down with autocracy." In the midst of the anti-government demonstration the mounted police charged the crowd at full gallop and scores were injured. The riot was said to be the worst since that of 1901.

A week later there were a series of riots in Moscow on the Czar's fête-day. Each day following the dispatches told of the growth of the hostile spirit toward the government and the rapid spread of industrial discontent. On Christmas morning, after the celebration of midnight mass, hundreds of workmen paraded the streets of Moscow, in Russian Poland, waving red flags. They were attacked by troops and many were killed. On Jan. 12, 1905, 10,000 workmen employed in a factory in the district went on a revolt and were attacked by Cossacks. A three days' conflict ensued in which scores were killed and injured. More than 300 oil wells were fired and millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed.

Minor disturbances were reported daily in all parts of the empire. On Jan. 19 a charge of grape shot was fired across the river Nerva into a pavilion in front of the Winter Palace while the Czar was attending the annual ceremony of blessing the waters. Plans for a demonstration in front of the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg were started, at which a petition was to be handed to the Czar in person, came to the attention of the police, and the government took steps to check any uprising with troops.

The demonstration came on Jan. 22. Father Gopos, at the head of a throng of 100,000 workmen, started to the palace and was confronted by soldiers. Volley after volley was fired into the dense throng, and the snow-covered streets were crimsoned with blood. It was estimated that 2,000 were killed and 3,000 wounded in less than an hour. Rioting continued three days altogether, and the time seemed ripe for revolution. Encounters took place between the soldiers and the people in all parts of the empire. One hundred workmen were killed in a battle with the troops at Riga. The workmen of Moscow went on a strike. Thirty citizens were killed Jan. 27 at Riga and clashes were reported at Odessa, Reval, Libau, Kief and Kovno. The strike began at Lodz on Jan. 28 and has continued with growing violence. Seventy-eight persons were killed at Sosnowitz on Feb. 10, and on the same day more than 100 were killed and wounded in a revolt at Warsaw killed or wounded.

Nine students, all of them mere youths, were slaughtered at Tomsk, western Siberia, by Cossacks and police on Feb. 23. The killing was regarded as an unjustifiable that the government punished the officers responsible.

Attorney General Young of Minnesota has announced his decision that the State has authority to levy its gross earning tax on railroad traffic between the Twin Cities and Duluth. The opinion will add from \$50,000 to \$100,000 to the State taxes. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha will be chiefly affected.

MUTINY ON A WARSHIP

RUSSIAN SAILORS SLAY OFFICERS AND SEIZE VESSEL.

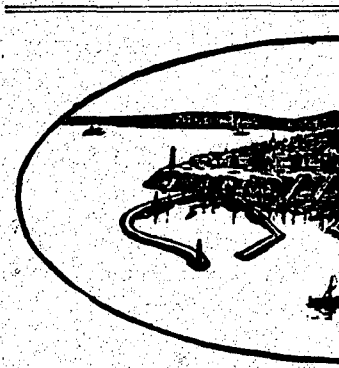
Raise the Red Flag of Revolution in the Unprotected Harbor of Odessa—Town Fired Upon and Ships and Buildings Burned.

The red flag of revolution was hoisted at the masthead of the Kniaz Potemkin, Russia's most powerful battleship in the Black Sea, when the vessel steamed into Odessa harbor Wednesday in the hands of mutineers. The captain and most of the officers were murdered and thrown overboard in the open sea, and the ship was completely in the possession of the crew and a few minor officers who had thrown in their lot with the mutineers. The guns of Kniaz Potemkin were trained on the city, and in the streets masses of striking workmen who on the preceding day fled before the volleys of the troops, now inflamed by the spectacle of open revolt on board an imperial warship made a bold front against the military.

A dispatch from Odessa on Thursday said that all the shipping in the harbor was ablaze. The battleship Kniaz Potemkin, whose crew mutinied and killed the officers, was reported to have fired on the city. It was rumored that the men of four other battleships mutinied at Sevastopol.

The mutiny was precipitated by the brutally inconsiderate treatment of the crew by the commander of the Potemkin. On all Russian vessels of war the captain buys rations for the crew. The government allows an adequate fund to mess the crew properly, but the mess being the captain's perquisite he usually serves bad food to the crew, pocketing the difference between its cost and the generous sum the government allows him. The crew of the Potemkin had been victims of the captain's greed.

Finally, driven to desperation, the crew held a meeting forward and adopted a delegation to lay their grievances before the captain. The latter was furious and shot the spokesman from the forecastle delegation dead. Then, adding insult to injury, the cap-



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF ODESSA.

tain ordered the body tossed overboard. The crew demanded his burial with full military honors.

The captain scornfully refused the demand, whereupon the wrath of the sailors and marines burst out and the entire ship's complement of nearly 700 men mutinied and ran amuck. The sailors and marines rushed to the quarterdeck, where they shot and subdued the captain and all the commissioned officers. It is reported that out of all the officers only one midshipman escaped. He was spared in order that he might navigate the ship. The bodies of the officers were tossed overboard, then the imperial standard and the national flag, were hauled down and the red flag of revolution run up. Following the example of the crew of the Potemkin, the crew of the torpedo boat also mutinied, killed their officers and threw the bodies into the sea. The midshipman who was spared navigated the Potemkin to Odessa, finishing the sanguinary voyage from Sevastopol.

The insurgent torpedo boat, with its decks cleared for action, ran into the harbor and seized the Russian collier Esperanza, with a cargo of 2,000 tons of coal, and took it alongside the battleship. At the same time an armed platoon which had been launched by the battleship steamed to the quay, where it landed an open coffin containing the body of a seaman to whose uniform a written paper had been attached. This paper stated that the man's name was Omilchuk, and that he had been shot dead by the chief officer of the battleship for complaining about the bad quality of the soup served to the crew. It added that Omilchuk had been murdered for telling the truth, and that the whole crew had avenged his death by killing the battleship's officers.

The police, supported by the Cossacks, tried to disperse the crowd and remove the body; but the crowd surrounded the coffin and defied them to touch it. Some scuffling followed, but before there was a definite result the Kniaz Potemkin's Trilchitsky hoisted signals that the body was to be left on the quay, and that it would be taken on board later for burial at sundown with full naval honors.

If the authorities interfered the insurgents on the battleship declared they would immediately bombard the city. Meanwhile the battleship was rapidly coaling from the Esperanza. The Governor of Odessa telegraphed to St. Petersburg and Sevastopol asking the authorities of the latter place to send the fleet.

RUSSIAN THRONE SHAKING.

Red Revolution Threatens the Empire of the Czar.

Revolution is shaking the throne of Russia. All the Baltic ports are in revolt. Immense arsenals and naval depots are almost within the grasp of the rebels. A gigantic conspiracy has been discovered in the navy to capture the naval depots at Libau and Reval and the arsenals at Kronstadt, the door to St. Petersburg.

The bureaucrats are panic-stricken. Emperor Nicholas himself is alarmed. He has recognized the desperation in the situation by issuing a ukase declaring that civil war exists at Odessa and ordering that the people be crushed.

Sevastopol displays signs of disaffection. If the garrison of that mighty Black Sea fortress espouses the cause of the revolution the government will be doomed, at least so far as southern Russia is concerned. The fortress is filled with vast stores of guns, ammunition and clothing, sufficient to fit out a rebel army.

With Sevastopol as a base the revolutionists could soon secure control of every city in the Black Sea region, for it has long been known that none of those cities was firm in its loyalty to the Emperor and the ruling bureaucrats. On the contrary, all have been rife with sedition.

Perhaps, however, the most alarming feature of the situation for the government lies in the naval plot in the Baltic. Hundreds of officers are said to be involved in the conspiracy. Nobody can tell yet how extensive it is.

At Kronstadt are the arsenals with stores of rifles, the arms and ammunition factories, and the cannon foundry. These factories and stores in the hands of skilled workmen would solve the problem of supplying a revolution with arms and munitions of war. Eight thousand imperial sailors, together with the workmen at the yards and docks of the naval port of Kronstadt, suddenly refused to work and practically a state of mutiny exists there.

The revolt at Libau already is serious. The sailors revolted Wednesday night, on the pretext that the food served is not fit to eat. They secured rifles and ammunition, wrecked their barracks, and attacked and looted houses. Then they attacked the offi-



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF ODESSA.

cers' quarters, firing shots through the windows.

A detachment of troops, including artillery, was ordered out, and it is reported that only after severe fighting were they able to repulse the mutineers, who, however, escaped with their arms.

The mutineers, of whom there were 4,000 or more, fled to a big forest, where they defied the soldiers. Cossacks and a regiment of infantry were sent against them Thursday.

Not since the unsuccessful insurrection in December, 1825, when a portion of the guard regiments joined in an attempt to set up a republic in Russia, has the situation of the autocracy and the Romanoff dynasty been so serious as at present.

Short Personals.
Former Archduke Leopold has become a private in the Swiss army.

Sir Alma-Tadema is to be paid £14,000 for his picture, "The Finding of Moses."

The lord chief justice of England was well known in his younger days as a boxer of note.

King of the Cocos Islands, near Sumatra, rules over the smallest province in the world.

Mr. Schillot has succeeded M. Deniker as president of the Anthropological Society of Paris.

Ibsen, the Norwegian dramatist and poet, will write no more, it is said, although his mental and physical condition is practically perfect.

Alfonso XIII. is said to have inherited his father's remarkably steady eye and sure hand, and is now accounted one of the best shots in Spain.

Mr. Jean Richpin, author of "Du Barry," was born in Medeah, Algeria, in 1840, and has, in his time, been a circus clown, sailor and a miner.

George Leyron, a well-educated Parisian, earns a comfortable livelihood by figuring as the fourteenth guest at dinner parties, to help superstitious thirteen people out.

Count von Eulenberg, marshal of the imperial German court, enjoys the distinction of having more orders and decorations on him than any other man in the world. He has seventy-five to his credit.

J. N. Nowak, an Austrian meteorologist, claims to be able to forecast the weather by the means of a plant called "know precursors," discovered by him in Mexico years ago. He declares that he will erect his first weather stations in London and Vienna.

Lord Grimthorpe's eccentricities are gauged about by the London M. A. P., which says: "He hates new clothes and dislikes coffee and tea. His favorite hat is a Panama, which he cheerfully takes under the pump and soaks, then clapping it on his head."

ENGINEER WALLACE RESIGNS.

Chief of the Panama Canal Construction Force Quits His Job.

John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the Panama canal and member of the commission, has resigned both of these positions. He is to accept a \$200,000 office with a New York corporation.

Mr. Wallace, it is said, objected to the squad of minor officials appointed to pass on routine matters, demanded a freer hand and finally was angered by an order of the Secretary of War prohibiting him from departing from the isthmus unless he obtained the permission of the War Department.

While the administration claims to have a grievance against Mr. Wallace, on the other hand, it is prepared, it is said, to make out a bill of complaint against the Washington officials, the chief feature of which will be that the canal will never be built within the present century if politics and departmental interference are allowed to hamper the work of those on the ground.

It is said that previous estimates of \$250,000,000 cost and ten years' time for the completion of the canal will have to be more than trebled if the actual results of the past month are taken as a criterion.

The astonishing statement is made by one well informed on Panama affairs that the cost of the canal will be completed in the month of May the completion of the canal would require more than 100 years. The cost of the excavation at the same time has increased three or four times the unit figure used in estimating the total cost of the water way.

Mr. Wallace is to become the head of the Metropolitan Railway Company's new subway system in New York, a great undertaking, destined to yield enormous profits. Paul Morton had virtually accepted the place when he was selected as the head of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Mr. Wallace's salary on the canal has been \$25,000 a year, and reports are that he will begin in New York City at \$80,000 a year.

One official graphically expressed Mr. Wallace's decision to resign by the statement that he had got "cold feet." There no longer is any question that the yellow fever situation on the isthmus is far worse than generally was believed. Returns which have been received in Washington show that there is more sickness during the present year than has prevailed during the last twelve years, nine of which were under French administration. The result is that employees are leaving the zone by every steamer, and the commission finds difficulty in getting men to accept positions.

The President is doing everything he can to bring about the immediate improvement. He has authorized Gov. Morgan and Major Gorzas, medical officer in charge of sanitation, to adopt any measures they may consider advisable to eradicate yellow fever from the isthmus.

GOOD ADVANCE MADE BY CROPS.

Progress is Satisfactory, Though Reports Are Not Uniform.

The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows: The region from the upper lakes westward to the north Pacific coast received insufficient heat, lack of sunshine being especially unfavorable in Washington and Oregon, but elsewhere the temperature conditions were favorable. Excessively heavy rains occurred in the central and west coast districts and in portions of the central Missouri and Ohio valleys, lower lake region and New England, while portions of the south Atlantic States and central and eastern Missouri continue to suffer from drought. Sunshine is generally needed in the central gulf States, Tennessee, Ohio Valley and lower lake region.

Except in the upper Missouri and Red River of the North valleys, where, as a result of low temperatures, the growth of corn has been slow, this crop has made good progress, although suffering somewhat from lack of cultivation in portions of the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic States and in central and western Nebraska. In Iowa corn has made vigorous growth and is well cultivated, with better stands than previous reports indicated, and the outlook in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, where early corn has reached the silk and tassels, is very favorable. Recent rains have greatly improved the condition of corn in Texas.

Heavy rains have interrupted the harvesting of winter wheat in the Ohio valley, Tennessee and portions of the middle Atlantic States, but elsewhere this work has progressed favorably, and is near completion in Missouri and southern Kansas. Harvest is now in progress in the northern portion of the winter wheat region. Some complaints of rust and weevil in central and western Ohio and of smut in New York are received, and some grain in shock has been damaged by rains in Kentucky and Tennessee.

In Illinois corn is promising and further advanced than at the same period last year; is clean, and considerable is laid by. Oats are ripening in the central and heading in the northern part; some are short, but generally the outlook is favorable. Wheat harvest extends to the northern portion; yield is good in the central and below the average in the South. The yield of clover is heavy; timothy is short. Grapes and berries are promising. Apples are falling, and a light crop is indicated. Potatoes are cut short in the southern portion.

Except in low lands, in southern Iowa and portions of the Dakotas and Minnesota, the oat crop has advanced favorably and continues in promising condition. In Texas rains interfered with harvesting and in Tennessee caused some injury to oats in shock.

Spring wheat on low lands in the Dakotas and Minnesota is suffering somewhat from rust, but as a whole this crop has made vigorous growth and continues in promising condition throughout the spring wheat region and also on the north Pacific coast.

Theodore Hansen, first secretary of the Russian embassy at Washington, D. C., is an accomplished pianist and frequently gives concerts for charity's sake.



COSSACKS CHARGING RIOTERS IN LODZ.

stopped and their carts used in building barricades. Wires were stretched in front of these barricades and the cavalry was unable to charge. Meanwhile the mob had secured arms and they were freely used.

The military finally secured the upper hand, but not without considerable losses to themselves and fearful slaughter to the rioters. The soldiers exhibited the utmost carelessness as to whether they killed peaceful persons or rioters, and as a consequence many women and children were among the dead.

At dawn Friday began a day of terror. The city was given over to bloodshed. Anarchy and fierce street fighting prevailed all day.

In Warsaw Saturday night gendarmes charged a crowd and infantry patrols fired two volleys. The crowd was armed and fired upon the troops.

The social democratic party of Poland and Lithuania has issued a proclamation calling out workmen as a protest against the Lodz massacre and the men in the workshops of the Warsaw and Vienna and the Vistula railroads struck.

Other workmen's organizations threaten a general strike because of the sentencing to death of Stephen Okrajka, who threw a bomb into the Praga police station March 26, killing six policemen.

Processions were formed and marched with red flags. A mounted patrol crossed the procession and one of the marchers threw a bomb, which exploded and wounded two gendarmes. The man who threw the missile escaped.

The Avalanche

G. PALMER, Publisher.

CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, JULY 9, 1934.

MOB LYNCHES EIGHT.

ONE WHITE AND SEVEN BLACK MEN HANGED.

Citizens of Watkissville, Ga., Inflicted by Outrageous Crimes, Take Law Into Their Own Hands—Suffering Much as Kado Pains with Scissors.

Seven negroes and one white man were lynched in Watkissville, Ga., by a mob of white men, many of whom were supposed to be citizens of that place and Georgia county. The mob formed about midnight, marched to the jail and compelled the jailer to deliver the keys to the prison. The mob entered the jail between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. The following prisoners, all negroes, were taken from their cells: Lewis Robertson, Rich Robertson, Sandy Price, Claude Elder, Ben Harris, Joe Patterson and Jim Tearly. Lon Aycock, a white man, also was taken from his cell by the mob. The jailer was compelled to accompany the intruders to the scene of the lynching. The men were in jail suspected of attacking Mrs. Weldon Dooley, wife of a well-known farmer. Four of the prisoners are reported, were charged with being implicated in the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook several weeks ago.

FIGHTING FOR PENNANTS.

Standing of the Clubs in Prominent Baseball Leagues.

Standing of the National League: W. L. New York... 47 35 Cincinnati... 34 39 Philadelphia... 33 24 St. Louis... 25 39 Pittsburgh... 30 26 Boston... 19 44 Chicago... 37 23 Brooklyn... 17 48

Standing of the American League: W. L. Chicago... 35 21 Boston... 24 28 Cleveland... 35 21 New York... 23 30 Philadelphia... 33 23 Washington... 22 35 Detroit... 29 23 St. Louis... 22 30

Standing of the American Association: W. L. Minneapolis... 43 25 St. Paul... 34 33 Columbus... 42 25 Louisville... 27 40 Milwaukee... 38 20 Kansas City... 20 41 Indianapolis... 32 31 Toledo... 23 41

Standing of the Western League: W. L. Den Moines... 36 21 Omaha... 28 25 Denver... 31 21 Colo. Springs... 18 36 Sioux City... 31 22 St. Joseph... 17 38

ENDS PAIN WITH SCISSORS.

Musicalian Suffering from Broken Ankle Stabs Himself in Heart.

Frank Tice, a young musician who lay at his home in St. Louis suffering from a broken ankle, seized a pair of scissors and drove one of the blades into his heart, dying instantly, as a hand holding a rifle marched past his home playing the "Star-Spangled Banner." Tice was being attended by his physician when the hand marched by. As soon as he heard the strains of music he seized the scissors and before the physician could restrain him had stabbed himself.

Wallace's Resignation Accepted.

John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the Panama canal, has tendered his resignation to President Roosevelt at the peremptory request of Secretary of War Taft. Leaving the service of the government under these circumstances he will enter the employ of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company at a salary of \$50,000 a year. The President promptly accepted his resignation.

Killed by Big Dynamite Explosion.

Nine men were killed and from twelve to fifteen others were injured by an explosion of dynamite at a window of the Emporium Powder Company, three miles west of Emporium, Pa. Although some of the injured were seriously hurt, all are expected to recover. About a ton of dynamite exploded from some unknown cause.

Southern Captain a Suicide.

Capt. Robert D. Graham, a lawyer, 65 years old, who served in the Confederate army throughout the Civil War and was the son of a former cabinet officer, leaped from the porch of an apartment house in Washington, D. C., and was so seriously injured that he died a few minutes after being picked up.

Great Losses by Odessa Riots.

Riots in Odessa caused the loss of 1,000 lives and property worth millions of rubles. The mobsters of the battle ship Krasa Potemkin fired on the city, damaging buildings. A Russian squadron has been sent to the scene with orders to sink the rebel craft.

Floating Postroom on Lake.

The steamer City of Traverse, equipped in Chicago as a floating postroom, made its first public trip, and in midlake, near the boundaries of three States, received racing results by wireless telegraph.

Sails Over Toledo in Airship.

In Toledo, Ohio, A. Roy Knabenshue made a successful trip in his airship, which he has just completed. He sailed the airship at will over forty-five minutes, going with and against the wind.

Radium is Dangerous Substance.

Thomas A. Edison's eyes and stomach are affected by experiments with radium and his assistant died, as alleged, from the same cause.

Reined by Trained Clerk.

Developments in the failure of Knight, Donnelly & Co. of Chicago show that a confidential clerk speculated with the firm's money and is a defaulter for thousands of dollars.

Bride Burned to Death.

Mrs. Ethel Potts, a bride of seven weeks, was burned to death in her home in Philadelphia. Her clothing caught fire from a gas stove, and despite the efforts of Thomas Farren, a plumber, to save her, she was so badly burned that death resulted soon after the accident.

Fire Sweeps Colorado Forest.

Forest fires are burning fiercely on government lands in the mountainous northwest of Denver, Colo. Range riders have been sent out from different points to check the progress of the fires. The loss thus far will reach \$50,000.

President Speaks at Harvard.

President Roosevelt is at Harvard at Harvard university said the scholarly crowd should be made attractive to young men by giving to scholars the opportunity of obtaining financial awards of \$500 to \$1,000.

SILVER BARS AS LOAN.

Three Men Caught After Chase with Machine and Pistol Weapons.

Flying with three machine guns and a pistol, three men in a wagon were chased with a locomotive and a patrol wagon at last were captured at Seventy-fifth street and Western avenue, Chicago, collected. The robbers took the plunder from a Terminal Transfer freight car in Chicago Bridge. They had loaded the haul, thirty-six bars, into a big delivery wagon and were leaving the south end of the railroad yards, when a track walker discovered the theft and reported it to the downtown office of the railroad company. A switch engine was summoned and placed in charge of Special Agent George Tealing and a dozen detectives. The police of Chicago then were notified and a patrol wagon load of men from the Englewood station was sent to the southern limits of the city. At Seventy-fifth street, after a hard pursuit, three of the men left the wagon and ran across the prairie. They were overtaken and arrested. They gave the following names: Frank Wilkows, Frank Fitzdrow, Michael Ostrowski. Wilkows told the police he had taken no part in the robbery, saying the other men had hired him to drive them and the haul to a farm several miles south of Chicago. Ridge He said the men told him they had bought the silver. The silver had been consigned by the El Paso Silver Mining Company, El Paso, Texas, to the American Smelting Company, South Chicago. Each of the thirty-six bars was worth \$100. All the metal was recovered.

BUTCHERED BY BEDS.

White Ranchers and Women and Children Murdered in Sonora.

A dispatch from Tucson, Ariz., says that at least twelve ranchers and several women and children met death at the hands of a band of hundred Indians who have been raiding the country along the San Miguel river in the Ures district of Sonora. A party composed largely of American mining men, headed by Joseph Dewitt, has gone from Pecos Station to rescue the survivors, who are in danger of being massacred by the Indians. Dr. Frank J. Tolson, who has returned from Ures, brought news of the trouble. After several families had been murdered by the Indians, ranchers made a determined stand at Buena Ayres ranch, where, aided by about thirty employees, they succeeded in repulsing the Indians. It is believed that fifty twenty Indians were killed, although the number cannot be estimated, as the savages carried away the dead and wounded when they retired. The nearest armed force is stationed at Ures, and when Dr. Tolson left Hermosillo it had been sent to the scene of the outrages. Five Yaguas taken just outside of Luchumata and thought to have taken part in the massacre were hanged.

TO CONCILIATE CHINESE.

President Orders Leniency in Enforcement of Law.

President Roosevelt is making an effort to make the export of American goods to China. He has ordered a more lenient administration of the Chinese exclusion act, and has given instructions through the Department of Commerce and Labor to immigration officials to enforce the laws without unnecessary harshness. All laborers, skilled and unskilled, will be refused admission, but all exempted classes—merchants, teachers, students, travelers and officials—will be shown the widest and heartiest courtesy, and will be put to no unnecessary inconvenience and annoyance. Any discourtesy shown to Chinese will be followed by dismissal of the offending official.

Russian Sink British Ship.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Ikhona was sunk by the Russian cruiser Terek 130 miles north of Hongkong. The crew was landed at Singapore by the Dutch steamer Perak, which the Terek met on June 10. The Ikhona was carrying mails and rice from Rangoon to Yokohama.

Lord Curzon May Resign.

It is freely rumored that the viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, has either already tendered his resignation or shortly will do so, in consequence of the decision of the home government whereby Lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief of the forces of India, has been given complete control of the army in India.

China to Have Constitution.

A dispatch from Peking by way of Tokio says it is officially announced that within two years a constitutional government will be established in China, and that the intervening period will be employed in bringing about the reforms necessary for so great a change.

Chicago Brokers Go Under.

Knight, Donnelly & Co. of Chicago, one of the largest brokerage firms in the country, went to the wall, with liabilities placed in excess of \$250,000. Edward C. Potter was appointed receiver by Judge Landis of the federal district court.

Training Ship Rammled and Sunk.

A serious disaster occurred near Copenhagen, Denmark, when the Danish cadet training schooner Georg-Stank was rammled and sunk by the British steamer Ancona. The Georg-Stank was in one and one-half minutes. Twenty-two cadets were drowned and fifty-seven rescued.

Henderson of Iowa Stricken.

D. H. Henderson, speaker of the national House of Representatives, has suffered a slight stroke of paralysis and is confined to his apartments in a Dubuque hotel. His entire right side is affected. While he is improving, it is said his condition is serious.

Fire on Marshall Pass.

Snowdrifts and other buildings on the famous Marshall Pass, Colo., belonging to the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, have been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of many thousands of dollars. About a mile of sheds were destroyed.

Murderer Kado His Own Life.

Ellwood Garman, convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of William Murray, was found dead in his cell at the State Prison at Joliet, Ill., after a suicide by drinking carbolic acid. Garman was a brother of John M. Garman, former Democratic State chairman.

Kuropatkin Reported Dead.

Gen. Kuropatkin, who was killed in fighting with the Japanese, according to a report received in St. Petersburg. Another story says Gen. Nogi has cut off 70,000 Russian troops and that Kuropatkin was captured.

Twenty Wounded by Comanche.

Comanche in Warsaw surprised a party of soldiers in a wood and poured a volley into their ranks, wounding twenty persons. The soldiers are held as a result of the wholesale arrests following the rioting.

\$500,000 Felt in New York.

Plunging in the retail shopping district of New York City, a dispatch came at 10:30 a. m. that \$500,000 and \$500,000. The list of losses includes the Palace, a four-story building occupied by Harris Brothers.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Occurrences During the Past Week.

Exchange Bank in Villageburg Suspended.

Five Banks in Michigan Suspended—Miss Alderman Kille Himself—Maintained by Dynamite Case.

The Villageburg Exchange Bank of Villageburg closed its doors Friday. The bank is a private institution and has been in business about twenty years. It is said that there has been a gradual withdrawal of deposits by small depositors for several days and that this forced the institution to close for lack of ready money. The Villageburg Exchange Bank is a check on the Villageburg Exchange Bank. In connection with the failure of the bank, it was disclosed the bank \$7,000. C. L. Jep, cashier of the bank, was treasurer of the village. Upon the closing of the bank, Jep was appointed to succeed Jep as village treasurer, but has not found bondsmen. State Senator Jesse R. Croy went to Grand Rapids to apply to the United States Court for a receiver for the bank.

Scandal Causes a Suicide.

Fear of arrest on a most sensational charge caused Alderman E. L. Gillette of Niles, one of the best known business men of southern Michigan, to commit suicide by shooting himself with a revolver borrowed from a clerk in his store. His body was not discovered until an hour or so after the fatal shot had been fired. He was found lying on the floor of his store. Gillette shot himself in connection with a suit filed against him in Berrien county Circuit Court for heavy damages on charges preferred by Clara Bickerson, 13-year-old daughter of David Bickerson. Gillette was born on a farm in Berrien township fifty-five years ago. He was identified with the K. O. T. M., of which order he was a member, and with the Knights of Pythias. He was also a member of the Baptist church and was active in church work. He leaves a wife, one daughter and two sons, Miss Ethel and William and Ralph, all of Niles.

Fire Panic of Infirm.

In a panic which followed an explosion and fire at the county poorhouse near Muskegon, one was fatally injured and three workmen were severely burned. Thomas McHadden, a plumber, noticed flames near a gas tank in the basement of the building. Before he could prevent it, the tank exploded, shooting flames over an acre of ground. Seventy-five cripples and half-witted inmates of the institution were confined in the basement of the building, and when the flames swept over their heads there was a wild stampede. The infirm were crushed in their mad fight for the open air. When the terror-stricken workmen had been severely bruised, Mrs. Carl, aged 75 years, being in a serious condition. From the basement the fire spread rapidly, the building being practically destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$80,000, with \$48,000 insurance.

Governor Signs 992 Measures.

Gov. Warner "took his pen in hand" to sign a much larger number of acts of the Legislature than did his predecessor. Yesterday he signed 992 measures, approved of which 332 were public acts, 339 local acts, 20 joint resolutions and one concurrent resolution. The big increase came in the local acts, of which seventy-five more were signed than two years ago.

Case Explodes Five Injured.

Five persons were injured in Detroit by the explosion of an overloaded dynamite case in the hands of 10-year-old Andrew Paluszynski. The Paluszynski boy's left leg was badly mangled, and his right arm and hand were severely injured. Three others were slightly injured.

Loose Schooner Is Fatal.

During a heavy windstorm in Muskegon the schooner Lydia was driven from her moorings and crashed into a house, killing Gilbert Mice, one of the occupants, and injuring two others. The boat was not seriously injured.

Minor State Matters.

Henry Workman of Muskegon suffered fatal injuries by falling from a high roof where he was working.

John Welch, aged 21, was almost instantly killed by a falling tree in a bark peeling camp near Long Rapids.

Judge Stone sentenced Robert Delator, a Detroit burglar, to the Michigan State Prison for an indeterminate term, ranging from seven to fifteen years.

William H. Decker died and S. L. King, secretary and treasurer of the Grand Rapids Carved Molding Company, will probably die as the result of injuries sustained when his buggy was struck by a motor car in Grand Rapids. Decker was an employee of King.

Miss Dolly Moore, an operator at the Port Huron telephone exchange, was the victim of a sad accident. After her home about 10 o'clock the other night. The girl was only momentarily stunned and her screams for help seemed away from the man. There is no clue to the identity of the assailant.

Oscar Dunlap, aged 17, son of wealthy Pittsburg parents, and recently employed as a messenger in Detroit, was struck by a Michigan Central freight train near Grand Rapids and killed. Dunlap was 17 years old and had been working for the railroad for some time. They were put off the freight train at Oshkosh and started to walk to Mattawan. They became exhausted and sat down on the rails to rest. Both fell asleep, and Dunlap was ground to death. Gardella was struck by a hanging pipe and severely hurt.

While bathing in Muskegon lake, Marshall Amburg, a Chicago man, met with a serious accident, which will probably be fatal. Amburg is in the employ of the Blackhawk and had on his chest a life preserver when he was struck by a Chicago on the Mackay steamer City of the Straits. At about 10 o'clock he prepared to dive off the bridge of the steamer, but misjudged his distance and plunged headlong into a sandbar where the water is only two feet in depth. He was taken out immediately and on investigation it was found that his arms and legs were entirely paralyzed and his spine somewhat injured.

It develops that the young man arrested in Grand Rapids, having in his possession certificates of deposit stolen from the home of F. H. Fargo in Lansing, who gave him the name of Frank Knight, is the young son of Representative C. J. Byrne of Lansing.

Frank Knight, the 17-year-old son of State Representative C. J. Byrne of Lansing, was arrested on a charge of burglary at Lansing and taken back to the latter city. It is alleged that young Knight took certificates of deposit for several hundred dollars from the home of F. H. Fargo. He had several of the certificates in his possession when captured.

Printers Declare Open Shop.

A nine-hour work day and an "open" shop have been instituted in forty-five shops here by the printing industry in Philadelphia. Employing, it is said, two-thirds of the local composition.

Russia Appoints Representative.

Russia has appointed President Roosevelt as its representative at the Washington peace conference.

Force Attack Through Belgium.

A Brussels correspondent says France, fearing attack through Belgium, has warned Belgium to strengthen fortifications.

Wallace Is Forced Out.

Chief Engineer Wallace has been forced out of the Panama commission by President Roosevelt after a clash of views as to policy.

Woman Hurt in Accident.

Five women were injured, one seriously, by the collision of a street car at the intersection of Madison and North Main streets in Peabody, Mass.

AN ALBANY MAN HAS JUST FINISHED MAKING UP 100,000 FEET OF APPLE WOOD FOR NEW BARK.

H. Condit of Postville recently submitted plans to the manufacturer of building mills.

The machinery in the St. John table factory is being cleaned and packed, ready for removal to (Addis).

The Northwestern Leather Co. of Manitowish has increased its working force 10 per cent. It now gives employment to 100 men.

E. B. Myhill will move his furniture plant from Lakeview to Sturgis, the latter place having offered a site and a large cash bonus.

A new hoop mill with a capacity of 30,000 coiled hoops daily is being built by the Superior Veneer and Coopers Co. at Muskegon.

Lumber operators in the upper peninsula are said to be having a hard time at present to secure enough men for their work in the woods.

Alexander Stewart of Laurium committed suicide by hanging himself. He was 70 years old and evidently unbalanced by physical ailments.

J. B. McIntosh of Owosso has been named general superintendent of the Cough & Warren Piano Co. of Adrian. He has been traveling for the company for some years.

Berrien county fruit experts predict a big peach crop this year. Peas will be a 75 per cent yield, while small fruits promise a big crop, and cherries are abundant.

The old Bay City and Caro electric road project is being revived by the Parsons of the Bay City Board of Trade says that parties with ample capital are interested.

Mrs. Wellington C. Page, one of the early pioneers of Leno, died suddenly of heart trouble. Her son, R. Lee Page, was in Buffalo on his wedding trip, when notified of the news of his mother's death.

A business men's association has been organized at Inlay City, with the following officers: President, T. T. Cranston; vice president, J. I. Wenzel; secretary, Frank Hahsberg; treasurer, Joseph Marshall.

The body of Sarah Smith, a well-to-do fruit grower south of St. Joseph, was found at the outskirts of her peach orchard. A cow had chewed away a portion of the clothing, and the family suspected foul play. A post-mortem revealed that heart trouble had caused death.

George Cook, a boy of 16, was arrested in Eastman, being unable to explain why he was out at such an hour. His clothing was searched. The sum of \$65 was brought to light. This he admitted having taken from the cash register in a grocery kept by Smith Bros., which he had entered.

Herman Toch hanged himself in a cell at the county jail in Manistee. Several days ago he purchased a coffin for his wife, who was home sick. The Toch wife, leaving six small children. Toch was taken to jail immediately after the suicide episode. The authorities thinking the woman would do better with him away. The family is absolutely destitute.

The government's weekly crop report reviews conditions in this State as follows: Weather very favorable for growth and field work; wheat, rye and meadows generally very promising; oats, barley, potatoes and beans making good growth; corn much improved; buckwheat late; vegetables and late beans germinating well; haying will be general during the next ten days.

A contest over the will of the late Mrs. Mary A. Stockdale of Flint, who died recently, leaving property amounting to \$300,000 or more to a number of charities and cutting off her relatives with nothing, has been begun in Probate Court. There are a dozen attorneys identified with the case and a fiercest legal battle is expected to result over the attempt to break the will.

Seventy-five thousand square feet of floor space will be utilized by the new piano company which will locate at Holland this summer. The city gives a bonus of \$26,000 to the company in the shape of a site and building, but the title does not pass to the company until three-quarters of a million dollars has been paid in wages. Three hundred persons will be given employment.

While coming to Eagle Harbor with a large excursion of tourists, one of the Knights of Pythias, including grand lodge officers of the State, the steamer Plymouth struck a sunken rock half a mile outside the harbor, damaging the hull below the water line and causing a leak. Full speed was made for port, where the tug Hebrard came alongside and conveyed the frightened passengers to shore.

Henry McGee of Battle Creek, who is a miller at the Vermont mills, was one of the most surprised men in the world when a big six-foot Westerner stepped up to him, extended his hand and called him father. The boy disappeared from home eighteen years ago, and the family had never heard from him. The McGee family was living in Port Huron at the time. The son, little Johnnie, then aged 10 years, came up missing one day, and although every effort was made to find him, no clue was ever obtained as to his whereabouts. He was given up for dead long ago. The story of the returned son is that he became imbued with ideas about fighting Indians and living the life of a cowboy from reading novels, and he determined to go West. One day he hid himself in a freight car loaded with cattle. He remained in the car for hours, when he was finally released at La Crosse, Wis. His chief occupation since his absence has been that of a ranchman. He expects to remain in Battle Creek and make that place his future home, with his father and brother and sisters.

The Nashville Coopers Co. has secured the contract to manufacture barrels for a Lansing cracker company and will soon erect a plant capable of making 100 barrels a day at Lansing.

In a runaway the little daughter of George A. Estee of St. Johns was very seriously injured. On account of the warm night her mother had done her hair high on her head and as she was thrown to the pavement she struck her head, where the braids were coiled, striking a soft corner, which deformed the head that would otherwise have killed her.

Louis Opperman, employed in a lumber yard in Bay City, was crushed under a pile of falling lumber. His spine was injured and his lower limbs are paralyzed. He was also badly injured internally.

Respondent over Illinois, and deserted by her husband, Mrs. Nellie Wilmouth of Muskegon attempted to commit suicide. She used a dull old butcher knife, and after making several slashes on the left side of her neck, finally succeeded in drawing blood. Mrs. Wilmouth had arrived at Muskegon with her wife about June 10, and shortly after left, and the wife, despondent at the loss, determined to kill herself. Her effort was not successful.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson for July 9, 1934.

Hezekiah's Prayer—Isaiah 38:1-6.

Golden Text—God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.—Psalm 46:1.

It is thought that the events of this lesson happened before those of our last lesson. For although the three accounts, 2 Kings 20:1-11; 2 Chron. 32:24-26; and that of Isaiah, record the invasion of Sennacherib before the fall of Hezekiah's sickness, yet there are things which seem to point to the order in time being reversed. For instance, the account in Kings tells how the Lord, in granting Hezekiah's request for longer life, promised him deliverance "out of the hand of the King of Assyria."

The order of events in this, as in many other biblical records, is left uncertain, and we may, if we choose, take the events to have happened in the order in which they are recorded. If we do take them so, there is a fairly evident reason for Hezekiah's trial. He had come through a tremendous spiritual experience in having his prayer answered and the Assyrian invasion miraculously ward off. He, very likely, felt much uplifted on account of his success in prayer, and perhaps pride took hold of him and caused him to think of the escape from the great danger as due largely to himself. We know that he was a proud man, and that even after God had "wrought a miracle for him" he "rendered not again according to the benefit done unto him; for his heart was lifted up." And in the next verse we are told that he afterwards "humiliated himself for the pride of his heart."

It is a common thing for success in winning God's help by prayer to be the occasion for pride. And this is a pitfall which we need to be on our guard against. Success in prayer should not make us think of ourselves as if we had in some way deserved special favor but of God's great mercy and kindness in hearing us in spite of our unworthiness.

Notes.

Verse 1.—Many of the prophecies that seem to be given in the most positive way possible were yet conditional and were understood to be so. Many prophecies against the Jews and Jerusalem were not intended to be taken literally but as warnings. God would destroy lay waste, scatter, if His people did not repent. Some of the prophecies also took into account the fact that God knew the people would not prove repentant, and therefore the things prophesied against them would surely come to pass. In the case before us King Hezekiah seems to have understood Isaiah's prophecy as a warning though it was couched in such absolute terms.

The truth is that so long as a sinner has it in him to repent he may do so, and the fate that hung over his head because of his sins may be averted except such punishment as he may have brought upon himself by his sin; if a man degrades his constitution by vicious indulgence he cannot expect to get a new body.

Our fate is always in God's hands, but it is never a fixed matter, in that our own actions will always affect it.

Verse 2, 3.—Hezekiah instinctively knew this. What if his doom had been pronounced, he would yet avert it. He would avert it by appealing to God who had pronounced it. He felt that he had to do with a forgiving God, and he prayed to God for mercy as a son might pray to an earthly father whom he had offended. He shut out all worldly thoughts and scenes and prayed with all his might for a reprieve. He pleaded that he had tried to govern his life according to God's commandments, that he had tried and had actually in some measure succeeded.

The plea was not only that he had done right in the past, but virtually a promise that he would continue in righteousness. Hezekiah was glad at this time of crisis to be able to think that he had served God. And, being glad of his mind, he was not content with praying, and if he had retrograded, to serve thereafter with renewed zeal.

We have of course only the sense of his prayer, the theme of it. Doubtless he asked forgiveness for what he had done amiss, thanked God for forbearance, and pleaded that the kingdom needed him for the war against the Assyrians as plainly that Hezekiah would have died if he had not humbled himself and sought to mend what had been wrong in his life.

Verse 4, 5.—It is not only the formulated prayers of His children that appeal for them to God. He is moved to compassion by a sore heart. He sees our tears and takes account of them. No father likes to see his child with a heart full of depression and sorrow, and God is wonderfully human in His dealings with us; or, if you like, the deepest pity and tenderest love in ourselves which we think of as human, is a faint reflection of greater pity and more tender love in God.

God granted Hezekiah's prayer for longer life, but he set a definite period to it, perhaps so that Hezekiah should always thereafter have an aid to remaining humble.

Verse 6.—Part of Hezekiah's prayer was, probably, that he should be preserved so as to guide the nation through its threatened troubles. He must have felt keenly that the people of God, a man of experience, and above all a man who believed in God to guide them. Very likely, also, he knew that the son who would succeed him was not a good man. At any rate, God assured him that Jerusalem would be safe against the King of Assyria.

Verse 7, 8.—In order to make Hezekiah quite certain that it was indeed God who had spoken to Isaiah, God promised a sign or miracle. The sign was indeed a marvelous one, for the shadow which always creeps over the sun dial, keeping opposite the sun as it makes its daily circuit through the sky, turned and went backward. There might occur natural phenomena that might produce such a result, but that does not lessen the wonder, which lies in God's causing the forces of nature to work in an extraordinary way at a particular time in order to confirm the faith of His servant.

It is very likely that the case was very similar to that of the sun standing still, as appears to stand still, at the command of Joshua. (Joshua 10:12-14.)

Church and Clergy.

Archbishop Williams of Boston celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

The entire annual output of Sunday school periodicals in the United States and Canada is about 650,000 copies.

An Epworth league chapter was recently organized at Ryland, Okla., Washington, D. C., with a membership of seventy-five.

The money from the sale of two east side Methodist churches in New York will be spent nearby. It will go into the extremely successful Wesley Rescue hall on the Bowery.

THE COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

Business generally made an increasingly satisfactory exhibit. Less hindrance was felt in local deliveries, the distribution of local commodities remained of large volume and new demands upon producers were well maintained. Iron and steel output exceeds all former ton

WOMEN AND FASHION

The Sweet Girl Graduate.
White as a lily that uplifts its face
From some unsunned retreat,
She takes us captive with a wistful glance,
Half-ghostly, all sweet.
And though 'tis passing strange that one
So fair should be so strange,
Can prison such a store
Of knowledge—gleaned by ages, ages
Dead—
Of deep and classic lore,
Yet let us deem her fit interpreter
Of problems intricate,
And with glad voices cry: "All hail to
her,
The sweet girl graduate!"

With modest mien and feasting, faltering
feet,
She seeks the lighted stage,
And reads in accents tremulously sweet
Her essay's sacred page;
She tells of tasks performed, of duties
done,
And of that ardent flame
Which prompts the soul to win to goals
unwon
Far on the heights of Fame;
She claims, though school time studies
now are o'er,
That less than a year
Din down the misty mists that stretch
before
The sweet girl graduate.

Ah, grant her hopeful heart may never
know
The heat of sorrow's rain!
That she may drain no bitter cup of
woe,
Nor tread red thorns of pain!
God grant her henceforward that her foot-
steps fare
Through sunlit garden ways,
Down paths of perfectness where blossoms
rare
More redolent her days!
That time's harsh finger touch each
clinging tree,
With smoothness delicate!
That Fate may bless and Fortune's
smiles caress
The sweet girl graduate!
—Hilton B. Greer.

Woman's Best Profession.
In the last year more than a hundred young women have deserted careers on the stage for careers in the home. This week two young women of this city have announced their determination to quit the footlights for matrimony. They are successful in their roles. They have had the applause of appreciative audiences showered upon them. They know well the glitter and attraction of the stage, and to woman, with her natural love for admiration, the attraction of the stage is great. Yet they are putting the applause and glitter of a theatrical career behind them for the quieter career of marriage.

Human nature gives wisdom to such of its people as will heed. The young women who are giving up professional life for matrimony are wise beyond the wisdom of their sisters who preach the active business life for womanhood. Experience has taught them early that matrimony is inevitably the career for woman. The making of a home is the work to which woman can best turn her hand. She is fitted for this work, and she may or may not be fitted for a business or professional career. In business or professional life woman is always at a disadvantage. It is not her natural environment. She is forced to come into direct competition with man in his own field. Generations have trained him for it, and he is much at home. Woman is as yet a newcomer in the fields of business, and she is not fitted to compete successfully with the stronger sex. She has not man's chances of winning success. Eventually evolution may place her upon the same level as man in this regard, but at present it is matrimony that spells success for her. A position as general manageress of a home is where she is fully gifted to shine. There she makes man, who is master of the business and professional world, take upon himself a most insignificant appearance. It is there that she may win her most brilliant success, and it is there that she will find herself most satisfied with life. Matrimony is still woman's best profession.—Chicago Tribune.

Summer Styles From Paris.



The gown at the left is of blue linen. The skirt is plaited and trimmed at the bottom with an embroidery of blue, or coral. The bolero is also trimmed with the embroidery, and the back is gathered at the bottom under a strap of the material ornamented with buttons. The blouse is of embroidered batiste, and the grille is of silk of a little darker shade than the gown.

The other gown is of sea-green cashmere. The skirt is made with narrow breadths, which are cut off about knee height and finished with groups of platings, the platings opening out again almost immediately. The blouse is trimmed in front and around the epaulettes with platings of taffeta of the same shade as the gown. The little yoke is composed of bands of lace insertion fastened together, and below this are straps of cord and buttons. Buttons also ornament the front, and the grille is of tulle. The full

sleeves are finished just below the elbows with cuffs composed of bands of lace fastened together like the yoke.

Young Housekeeper.
Do not, if you are going to make the curtains at home, buy them without taking the needful measurements beforehand.
Do not try to buy too much at once. No matter if the rooms do look a trifle bare at first, as time goes on you can gradually acquire more pretty things.

Do not forget that it is extremely economical to buy two carpets of the same pattern. Consequently, when in the future they wear out, it is easy enough, by removing the threadbare parts and judiciously joining the remainder, to turn two carpets into one.
Do not buy china of an unbecoming design, which you will find difficult to match when broken. Plain white ware is to be recommended for ordinary use, as it is easily replaced when occasional requires, and if all the bedroom sets are of white or one pattern, economy will result when breakage occurs.

Keep Sentiment.
Life without sentiment is as insipid as savory without salt. Yet when people marry they usually "settle down," which means they endeavor to look at everything from the common sense point of view, and forswear all the delightful nonsense which they indulged in when they were sweethearts.

Is it that rent, taxes, butcher, baker,

walst line half an inch below where she actually feels the line to exist. A garment cut an inch too long-waisted looks infinitely better than one a quarter of an inch too short-waisted; especially is this to be noticed in the plain tailor coat made with single fly fronts. When the coat hangs open it rides up in the back when not long enough in the waist, and it gives a most awkward appearance to a woman.

Woman Felles Sergeant.
Miss Nettie Payne of Butler, Pa., is engaged in an occupation which, so far as known, is not followed by any other woman in the country. She is desk sergeant on the police force in that city.

Miss Payne does not wear a uniform, nor does she smoke or swear while on duty—or off it, for that matter. Indeed, since her tenure in office began, "No smoking" signs have been placed in conspicuous places on the walls of the police headquarters, and the use of the word by visitors is strictly tabooed.

For several hours each night Miss Payne is in entire charge of the force. Seated at a desk in headquarters from 7 p. m. to 5 a. m., she receives the hourly reports of the patrol-

men as they go over their beats, and marks the time of the calls on a big report sheet, which is the record of the faithfulness of each officer.

MORNING TOILETTES FOR THE COUNTRY.



1. Alice blue mohair with embroidered vest. Turn-of-back lapels on sleeves, and jacket faced with darker blue taffeta. Lingerie blouse. White straw hat with clusters of blue geraniums and blue velvet. 2. Checked voile suit, trimmed with braid the color of the checks. Flat collar and girdle of braided taffeta. Leghorn hat. 3. Embroidered pongee, trimmed with hands and girdle of the embroidery. Surplice front opening over fine batiste blouse. Fancy straw hat with long colored plumes.

and candlestick maker usurp the place given to romance? Or is it that people always grow staid as they grow older?

Is it possible that the wife cares less for love than the sweetheart used to do? Not in her heart of hearts, I believe. But once surrounded by it, she grows unconscious of it, and imagines it no longer of supreme importance, even making the hideous mistake of fancying it can be done without. Familiarity breeds contempt, and so she lightly prizes love to her own undoing. Stick fast to the high ideals of courtship days; don't let yourself be persuaded they are foolish or old-fashioned; don't, when love becomes a daily certainty, fancy sentiment can be dispensed with, or you will wake up with a start one of these fine days and find to your cost that the future which promised to be so fair is stretching, blank and desolate before you, and that your husband, or your wife, as the case may be, bears no resemblance to the sweetheart of years gone by.

Choosing Embroideries.
In choosing embroideries look first at the material; some of the sheerest are less fitting than the apparently sturdy. Look next at the edge; if the stitching is too shallow it's likely to pull out soon. If the scallop is in deep points, it's bound to curl up at the first wearing.

Lace and embroidery combinations.
The new combinations that the fashionable world is petting to death are myriad, from the tiny, wavy edges, ending in a heading and finishing with the sheerest bit of valenciennes felled on to the edge, to the heavy kinds, with heavy linen—embroidered—for the foundation, and the frailest, most perishable of pompadour laces for ornament.

The Solitary.
Upon the mossed rock by the spring
She sits, forgetful of her pail,
Lost in remote remembering
Of that which may no more avail.

Her thin, pale hair is dimly dressed
Above a brow lined deep with care,
The color of a leaf long pressed,
A faded leaf that once was fair.

You may not know her from the stone,
So still she sits who does not stir,
Thinking of this one thing alone—
The love that never came to her.

Most Woman and Her Waist.
One point that every woman at all inclined to stoutness should remember is to keep the line of her waist long by cutting all her clothes with straight seam and dart lines, and placing the

FIRST USE OF CHLOROFORM

Rival Claims to the Honor of Having Proposed It.

It is Proposed to Award a Tablet in the Hall of Fame to Dr. Samuel Guthrie, a Military Surgeon in the War of 1812 as its Discoverer—

Claims of Simpson and Ives.

In the recent discussions of candidates for the honor of a tablet in the Hall of Fame there has been talk about the service rendered to civilization by Dr. Samuel Guthrie, a military surgeon, of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., in the War of 1812-14, says the New York Tribune. It is said that in 1831, after having removed to a neighboring village, Jewettville, he invented chloroform. Some years ago the Chicago Medical Society appointed a committee to consider the claims made in Dr. Guthrie's behalf. It reported that the credit of originating this useful substance had been imputed to three persons—Liebig, the great German chemist; Soubeiran, a Frenchman, and Guthrie. All of them published announcements within a few months of one another, but the Chicago committee observed that the article of the American (in "Silliman's Journal") was dated "September 12, 1831," by the author, and it felt that he was ahead of all others. They quote Guthrie as referring to "an alcoholic solution of chloric ether," and also as saying that "during the last six months a great many persons have drunk of it, not only freely, but frequently to the point of intoxication."

Exactly what interpretation to put on this account it is hard to say, because Dr. Guthrie's title was "A New Mode of Preparing Solution of Chloric Ether." All that one can feel perfectly sure about, without further testimony, is that he discovered compounds previously unknown, which had intoxicating properties when taken internally. Chloroform is now administered by allowing a patient to inhale its vapor. To make out a complete case for Guthrie it would be desirable to show that he used his new compound to produce insensibility, and followed that result up with surgery. As it stands, the record seems incomplete, and gives some excuse for the claim that the British Surgeon, Simpson, was the first to employ chloroform for the beneficent purpose that it now serves.

The difference between recognizing the properties of a substance and applying them to actual service will be appreciated when one recalls the history of laughing gas, or nitrous oxide, which has properties akin to those of chloroform. As long ago as 1800 Sir Humphrey Davy was acquainted with that substance, and he is known to have made the suggestion that it might be used to produce unconsciousness. Still, so far as the world knows today, the first person to use it professionally was Horace Wells, a dentist, of Hartford, Conn., and he did so in 1844.

Again, several medical men seem to have been familiar with the fact that ether—"sulphuric ether"—it is called by chemists—would produce insensibility. Godwin (1822), Jackson (1833) and Wood and Buche (1834) are among those who reported the phenomenon. Yet they seem to have looked upon the latter as a curiosity. There is no evidence that they turned it to account practically. Dr. W. T. G. Morton, a Boston dentist, adopted it for the benefit of his patients. This use of it (probably a year or two after Wells first tried laughing gas) attracted the attention of other doctors. On October 16, 1846, he put a person under the influence of ether for a regular surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and a successful operation followed. Before the year closed Robinson and Liston made a similar application of ether in England.

Sir James Young Simpson, in November, 1847, announced that he had employed chloroform to produce insensibility in surgical practice. His own special line of work was obstetrics. It was for that service that he first used it. There is a record that Flourens (whoever he may have been) tried chloroform on the lower animals ten months before. If Simpson had heard of these experiments he might easily have been led to see how it would work on a human subject, additional inspiration being afforded by this account of the work done with ether in Boston and in England the year before.

On the whole, there is room for doubt whether Guthrie should be credited with anything more than the discovery of an interesting chemical compound. If he had followed up his first achievements by making surgery painless he should (and probably would) have made a record of the fact in the scientific periodicals of the day.

Some of the encyclopedias say that Ives, of New Haven, tried chloroform in 1822 to relieve difficult breathing. That was evidently a few weeks or months after the appearance of Guthrie's article in "Silliman's Journal," which was published in New Haven. The number for January, 1832, contained his story. From the fact that Ives attempted nothing more, it looks as if both he and Guthrie were blind to the great possibility demonstrated by Simpson.

A Story for Critics.
There is a little story of the Sultan of Turkey, and it has a little moral pinned to it which we commend to the critics.

Once upon a time the Sultan wrote a poem. "Read it," he said to his hired literary critic, "and say what you think of it."

"Magnificent!" exclaimed the critic. "Glorious as the sun! Matchless as the moon!"

"You're a liar," said the Sultan. "It's the worst thing I ever did. Of there!"—calling to the guard—"Off with this fellow's head!"

Now, only the other day a certain man who had in his employ a fellow of literary tendencies submitted to him an article with these instructions: "I wrote this thing myself, and I

think highly of it; nevertheless, as candid with me, as if you think it's worth nothing say so. I want the truth."

Thus urged the critic rendered this decision: "It is very weak—ill-written, and would not be considered by any person of literary taste and judgment."

Whereupon the author and employer, in great rage, kicked the candid critic out of the front door, and he lost his job and his dignity, and is now trying to get up a suit for damages.—Atlanta Constitution.

ARTIFICIAL PETRIFICATION.

A New Process Which May Prove Useful in Many Ways.

A resident of Yonkers, N. Y., W. L. Foote, reports the invention of a liquid regarding which he makes some remarkable claims. He says that when applied to the surface of such materials as paper or metal it gives them a coating which is proof against sulphuric, nitric and hydrochloric acids. The principle which he employs, he adds, is that which nature uses in the petrification of wood and other substances and in the formation of the siliceous covering of grass and bamboo. In this compound he gives the name "leontite," and it is said to have the power of resisting water and very high temperatures. He states that in an electric furnace or a laboratory muffle it will withstand 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit without disintegration. This, he adds, is beyond the point at which porcelain softens. Mr. Foote is the authority for the following details:

"The fireproof qualities of 'leontite' alone perhaps would make it of value for dental use, especially when incorporated with a paper and wax pulp, and although—strictly speaking—not producing actual paper teeth, it would be found efficient for some dental purposes. Besides, it is harmless, odorless, antiseptic and very adhesive."

"Connected with this is an accidental discovery." A piece of three-eighths inch sheet iron was plastered all round with 'leontite' and placed in a muffle furnace. The temperature gradually raised from 1,000 degrees to 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit, and maintained for one hour. The muffle was then allowed to cool off. The tested piece of iron was taken out, and likewise cooled. On chipping off the hard substance of the burnt powder, a brilliant silver color was found on the surface; and on cutting and filing the metal, the latter showed increased toughness, besides the ability to resist acids.

"Sulphuric acid was applied to one piece, which was again put in the muffle at a heat of about 500 degrees, remaining for one hour therein. When taken out and cooled off, the piece of iron presented a brilliant copper color, and showed an increase in resistance from the ordinary melting temperature. This is an important point for consideration in the manufacture of iron. The alloy thus formed is not alumina, antimony, zinc, lead or nickel. On the other hand this metal shows a strong affinity for iron. It prevents scaling and rust."

No scientific discovery or invention is ever accepted by the public without verification by competent experts. Mr. Foote's statements will need such corroboration, of course. Still there is enough in his story to justify investigation by any one who is interested in profits by his ideas.

MATURE TIMBER TO BE SOLD.

The National Forest Reserves to be Developed by Use—Restrictions Removed.

Information comes from Washington that the mature timber on the national forest reserves is to be offered for sale. This announcement is in line with the declared purpose of the Department of Agriculture to develop the national forest reserves by use. The restriction formerly laid upon the export of timber from the States in which the forest reserves were located has been removed, and the law now places no limitation on the shipment of timber grown on any forest reserve except those in the State of Idaho and the Black Hills Reserve, in South Dakota. The effect of this change in the law and the declared policy of the Department of Agriculture is that the timber on the reserves may now be cut and disposed of to the highest bidder. On many of the reserves there are great quantities of mature timber, and in some of them the facilities for getting it out at a reasonable cost are excellent. The Forest Service, which has charge of the administration of the reserves, is anxious to begin the cutting of this mature timber as soon as possible, and it is prepared to consider offers from lumbermen who wish to undertake such operations.

It is, perhaps, well to call attention to the fact that this announcement does not mean that the forest reserves are going to be devastated under authority of the government. On the contrary, the distinct and definite purpose of the Forest Service is to improve the reserves by utilizing the material that is now fit for lumber. In doing so it will also provide for the reproduction of the forest and the restocking of those areas upon which forest conditions are defective. Work of this kind has been successfully carried on for some years in the Black Hills Forest Reserve, and has been begun with the greatest promise of success on the lands of the Chippewa Indians, in Northern Minnesota, from which it is proposed to create another national reserve.

The public in general, and lumbermen in particular, will be interested to know that in this last case the restrictions imposed by the former have in no way hampered the lumbering operations. Timber sold at public sale, with full knowledge of these restrictions, brought higher prices than were ever obtained for white and Norway pine in the same region, and the slash has been burned and got out of the way at a cost of about 12 cents per 1,000 feet, board measure.

FARM AND GARDEN

Dig out borers in the peach trees with a wire.

With a plow throw up the earth to the potato drill, and keep cultivating.

Watch for insect pests on the shade trees, and attack the elm beetle with arsenate of lead.

The butter and egg crop of Iowa last year sold for more money than the entire corn crop of the State.

Brahmas and Cochins are good butchers, but their clumsiness breaks a good many eggs and kills quite a number of chicks.

The Wisconsin free library commission runs a book wagon, a library on wheels, to provide reading for residents of rural districts.

The Japanese and Chinese plinks are showy flowers, three inches across, with a curious mixture of colors. They will stand cold weather, but not wet.

In general, roses are pruned too severely, because the owners are following rules laid down for the English climate, and for people whose first object is to exhibit.

Bowel trouble that carries off many chicks when one or two weeks old may be often corrected by taking away their drinking water and giving scalded milk instead.

When corn is five inches high, cultivate it both ways. Cultivate the hills and make the ground loose every three weeks and keep the weeds out. In the last hoeing in June sow turnip seed to gather in the fall.

A New York man counted the apple maggots in one square foot in his orchard, and estimated that there were 12,000 worms under one big tree. He immediately invested in Bordeaux mixture and a big sprayer.

High Butter Average.

We notice in a dairy exchange a statement to the effect that the average production of butter per cow in Holland last year was 400 pounds. The statement may be correct and it may not. We cannot help feeling that it is a little too high to figure as an average. The average production of butter by the cows of any country is generally very far below a good average.

Cows that will produce butter-fat to make 400 pounds of butter per year are very scarce in this country, and we assume they are somewhat scarce in every country.

There is no doubt that the butter average will some day be brought up to that point. It is a standard worth working for, and the nation that can attain it will be rich. By dropping out the poor cows and getting better ones constantly, the average will in time be brought up to a point where dairymen will be profitable both for the individual dairyman and for the nation.

As the world advances in civilization more products of the dairy cow will be used. The demand for cream is greatly on the increase in our Western cities and the dairymen that have a good cream trade find it far more profitable to sell their butter fat in that way than in any other. This is an inducement to raise the standard of production.

The man that gets down to the point of finding out what the average production of his dairy cows is takes the first steps to increase that average. He can mark this cow and that cow for the slaughter as soon as her milk yield reaches the point in its decline where cost and receipts are approximately the same. There are good cows being slaughtered annually and these should be saved and added to our dairy herds.

Matching Trees with Grass.

In some parts of the country orchardists are following the practice of leaving the orchard in sod and mulching with the grass that grows on the sod. That is, if the sod be blue grass the grass is allowed to grow to a certain height, say to a foot, and is then cut and allowed to lie under the trees and rot or dry up, as the case may be. The idea of the orchardist is to keep all the fertility in the soil except what the fruit takes out.

We fail to see the wisdom of following this course. If the orchard is left in sod and the grass mowed why not take the grass off and feed it to stock and thus get the good of the carbon that is in it. There are certain parts of plants that do not get back into the soil at all. The grass is worth more to feed than for manure. If the grass were made into hay and the hay sold the price realized would bring back to the orchard a much greater bulk than would the rotting of the grass.

We have seen timothy growing in orchards, and within a mile timothy hay was selling for \$12 a ton. Barnyard manure could be bought within the same distance at a dollar a load, delivered. The yield of timothy in the orchard was at least a ton to the acre. The farmer had his help, which worked the year round, and the making and marketing of the hay would cost no more than if it were not marketed. In this case the farmer mowed his orchard, made the timothy into hay, fed it to his cows and put the manure back on his land. Another year he did the same with the clover that was growing on the same orchard area. We are a little doubtful about the expediency of mowing land around the trees and letting the grass rot.

In some cases, too, we have seen trees so far apart that the grass, instead of rotting, would dry up and go into the air in large part during the hot days of summer. If there is any good reason for following the practice of mulching with grass, as it is called, we would like to hear from some of our readers on the matter.

John Smith and Tom Jones are both in dairymen somewhat. They don't both dairy alike, although both seem to be doing quite well. Smith keeps cows expressly for milk. He sells his calves at \$4 to \$6 per head, pours his separated milk to his hogs and churns his cream into butter, which he ships to some Eastern market.

Jones doesn't sell his calves, but buys Smith's calves. He doesn't feed his separated milk to the hogs; he feeds it to his calves, including what he bought of Smith and others till he averages about two calves per cow. He supplements it with oats, oil meal, corn meal, etc., and the fall after they are yearlings they weigh 700 to 800

Crawford Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.	
One Year.....	\$1.00
Six Months.....	.50
Three Months.....	.25

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JULY 6.

Proceedings of the Common Council. [OFFICIAL.]

GRAYLING, MICH., June 28, 1905.
Meeting held June 28, 1905.

Special meeting of the common council convened at the court house.

President H. A. Bauman in the chair.
Present—Trustees Michelson, Hum, Olson and Brink.
Absent—Trustees Connine and McCullough.

Meeting called to order by the president.

Minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved.

Trustees McCullough entered and took his seat.

The following resolution was presented:

Resolved—That the village council order a cement sidewalk to be constructed according to the village specifications on the east side of Norway street, abutting on the following property, viz:

Four foot walk along Block 4; Four foot walk along Block 9, running south from Ogemaw street to Lot 10, and a 5 foot walk along the balance of said Block; a 5 foot walk along Block 8, excepting south 31 feet of lot 10, also Lots 11 and 12.

Be it further

Resolved—That cement crossings be laid across Lake str., Ogemaw str. and Ottawa str., along Norway str.

Reference is hereby made to sec. 4, 5 and 6 of an ordinance relative to such walks, adopted June 5th, 1905.

Signed A. E. MICHELSON.

Moved by Hum, supported by Olson, that the resolution be adopted.

Motion carried.

Moved by Hum, supported by McCullough, that the Common Council advertise for bids to gravel one block of Michigan Avenue, according to specifications on file in the clerk's office. Motion carried.

Moved by Hum, supported by Michelson that the bill of Chas. Robinson for \$35.00, and the bill of E. H. Wainwright for \$27.64 be allowed as charged. Motion carried.

Moved and supported that we adjourn.

Motion prevailed.
H. P. OLSON,
Village Clerk.

Financial Report.

School District No. 1, Grayling Tp.

Sep. 1, 04. Balance \$2,377.33	
Received del. tax 73.54	
Primary Money 1,124.55	
One Mill Tax 291.06	
Direct Tax 3,810.99	
Returned by S. & R. 8.75	
Paid Teachers \$4,775.00	
Janitors Salary 400.00	
Laundry 15.00	
Truant Officer 50.00	
Officers Salaries 55.00	
Insurance 97.50	
Type Writer 70.15	
Water Tax 75.00	
Repairs 10.53	
Pump 8.00	
Journals 9.25	
Flag 11.10	
Supplies 131.91	
Fuel 711.52	
Taking Census 15.00	
Music Comm'n't 20.00	
Speaker 20.00	
Bal. on hand 1,211.26	
Total \$7,686.22	\$7,686.22

Frederic Items.

The storm Monday evening unroofed Mr. Memora house on the east side of May Lake, carrying it about fifty yards.

W. Coomer is home from his eastern trip.

Miss Lucy Ingalls is visiting in Cadillac. Services were held last week at the church by presiding Elder Moore.

Mrs. Blanchard will move to Lewiston in the near future.

Charles Dupre moved to Grayling last week, also the Coulter family.

We are glad to be entertained by the Sir Knights. They entertained beautifully.

The Lady Maccabees will be doing something in the near future to aid their society.

Referring to Northeastern Michigan the Bay City Tribune says that "15 years ago thousands of acres of land could be secured in those counties at 50 cents an acre and today are selling at \$10 and \$20 an acre," and that probably 100 cattle ranches have been established in the region included in Roscommon, Clare, Gladwin, Ogemaw, Montmorency, Isco, Alcona, Osceola and Crawford counties, one concern alone having 5,000 head, and others ranging from 50 to 250 head. It is suggested that the thousand immigrants who pass through Michigan every year might "go farther and do worse."

Commencement Exercises.

A packed house greeted the graduates at the Opera House Thursday evening. Clark's Orchestra as usually splendid music.

Instrumental solos by Miss Edith Chamberlin, Miss Goldie Pond and Arthur Fournier are worthy of special mention.

Vocal solo by Miss Catherine McPeak was well received; this popular young singer pleases her audience with a sweet voice and splendid execution of her songs.

Measrs. Phelps, Alexander and Nolan's gave in fine style one of the popular songs in which they excel and responded to an encore.

The Class History and prophecy by Miss Katherine Bates was a pleasing feature in the program and though but a Junior shows considerable talent. Her history treated principally of amusing anecdotes and events in the life of the graduates and was received with laughter and applause by the audience. Her prophecy depicted her subjects in scenes of luxury and prosperity and left them reveling in the joys of domestic bliss.

Miss Sinclair Redhead chose for her subject the class motto "The End Crowneth the Work." Her essay was delivered from memory and gave evidence of much thought and was a delight to listen to as her rendering of it showed marked elocutionary ability and was altogether a fine effort.

Mr. Holger Peterson valedictorian made an excellent address. His remarks gave him an opportunity to display powers of oratory availing himself of this he delivered one of the best addresses ever given by a graduate from this school.

The Commencement address by Rev. Howard Goldie was master piece. His subject "American Ideals" was intellectual showing deep thought and much historical research. Mr. Goldie is a pleasing speaker and an orator of marked ability and the consensus of opinion relative to this address is that none better has ever been delivered from a platform in Grayling.

Supt. Bradley presented the class with their diplomas in a neat speech and the commencement exercises of 1905 were over and an enjoyable time spent by all.

The New Game Law.

The following are the principal provisions of the new game law enacted by the recently adjourned Michigan legislature:

The fall shooting season opens September 1st and closes Jan. 1, the same season being open for all game birds. No person shall take more than 50 ducks in one day nor have more than 75 in his possession at any one time. No person shall have any game in his possession five days after the season ends. Non-residents may ship fifty ducks out of the state.

A closed season has been declared for quails for two years.

The deer license for residents has been increased from 75 cents to \$1.50, thus giving the game warden's department \$15,000 from that source of revenue, instead of \$5,000.

The number of deer that any one person can take is reduced from three to two. Non-residents may ship one deer out of the state. Shooting deer while they are in the water is prohibited.

Non-game birds are protected indefinitely.

The protection of beavers is extended another five years.

Spring duck shooting is allowed from March 15th to April 10th.

The marketing and sale of brook trout by persons engaged in their raising is provided for.

The bounty on wolves is increased from \$15.00 to \$25, and on Weasels from \$7.50 to \$15.00.

Admission For Boys.

"Always think of the good advice your dear mother gives you to keep out of bad company and live honest and never do wrong, so if I don't as I always bin taught I would still live happy as a lark same as I used to, but now since I have not obeyed dear Mother and Father I am requested to leave this world with a broken heart and with shame as I lay in my grave."

"So I ask every young man to keep in mind and always obey your mother and yule never get in trouble. Written and signed by the condemn prisoner of the county jail."

The foregoing was written by Edward Gottschalk who is condemned to be hanged at St. Paul August 8 for murder. It requires little comment to increase its force as a lesson to wayward boys.

He attributes his steps in the downward path to disobedience to his parents.

At 18 he ran away and for 20 years he has not been near his home, living like a tramp and now he ends at the gallows.

There is an object lesson in this for every boy who is disposed to be wayward and to disregard the admonitions and teachings of his parents.

An Ordinance

Relative to the closing of Saloons, etc.

Sec. 1. The village of Grayling ordains: That all saloons, restaurants, bars, in taverns or elsewhere, and all other places, except drug stores, where any spirituous, malt, brewed, fermented or vinous liquors, any mixed liquors or any mixture or compound, except proprietary patent medicines, which in whole or in part consists of spirituous or intoxicating liquors, are sold or kept for sale, either at wholesale or retail in the village of Grayling, shall be closed on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, on all election days, and all legal holidays, and until six o'clock of the following morning, and on each week day night from and after the hour of eleven o'clock, until six o'clock of the morning of the succeeding day. The word "closed" in this section shall be construed to apply to any entrance as well as to the front door. And in prosecutions under this section it shall not be necessary to prove that any liquor was sold.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 10 days nor more than 90 days, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall take effect on the 28th day of June, 1905.

Passed, ordained and ordered published this 5th day of June 1905.

H. P. OLSON,
Village Clerk.

H. A. BAUMAN, Pres.

An Ordinance

Relative to Sidewalks.

Sec. 1. The village of Grayling ordains: That all sidewalks hereafter constructed in this village shall be of sound lumber, paving bricks or cement, and shall be constructed under the supervision of the street commissioner, and as directed by the council by ordinance or resolution, as to width or material.

Sec. 2. The ground shall be graded preparatory to the laying down of such sidewalk, and the said sidewalk shall be constructed upon grade lines, or inclinations established, or which shall be established for that purpose, and the grading for said walks shall be done at the expense of the village.

Sec. 3. All sidewalks ordered to be built of paving bricks or cement shall be of material approved by the street commissioner, and all walks ordered to be built of wood shall be of planks two inches thick, on stringers at least 4x4 inches, running lengthwise of said walks. All walks five feet in width shall have three stringers, and the planks shall be nailed thereon with at least two nails in each bearing not less than 20-penny in size, and all lumber used shall be sound.

Sec. 4. Whenever the Common Council shall determine that any sidewalk shall be built, whether in response to any petition or by their own judgment, shall order or ordain the same reference to this ordinance shall be entered in the Journal directing that such walk shall be constructed, and describing the width thereof, and the material of which the same shall be made, together with such other directions for the construction thereof as may be required, and further ordering and requiring the owners and occupants of the lots and premises adjacent thereto, and abutting on the lines of such proposed sidewalk, to construct that part of such sidewalk adjacent to the land of premises owned or occupied by them respectively, of the width and material in the manner prescribed in such resolution, and to the satisfaction of the street commissioner within thirty days after the service of a notice of such resolution.

Sec. 5. Upon the adoption of such resolution the clerk shall give notice to the street commissioner, and thereupon the street commissioner, under the direction of the committee on sidewalks, shall, when necessary, determine and establish the grade upon which such sidewalk shall be constructed, and he shall also ascertain from the best evidence in his power the names of owners or occupants of the lots or premises in front or adjoining to and abutting on the line of the sidewalk so ordered to be constructed, and shall make out a notice to such owner or occupant, or to any other person interested in the premises adjacent to the line of the sidewalk herein mentioned, which shall set forth a copy of the resolution directing such walk to be constructed, and the requirements thereof, and that they will be required to construct such walk within thirty days from the service of such notice, according to the requirements of such resolution, and if such walk shall not be constructed within the thirty days as aforesaid, then the street commissioner shall cause the same to be constructed, and the expense thereof, with interest, will be added to and collected with the village tax next levied on the premises adjoining said walk. Said notice shall be served by the street commissioner by delivering a copy thereof to the owner or occupant of the premises described in said notice, if he shall be found in the city, or by leaving such copy at his last place of residence, if there he be in the village, but if such owner or occupant can not be found, and he have no last place of residence in the village, then by posting a copy of such notice in a conspicuous place on the said premises. Said original copy or notice shall be returned to the village clerk with proof of service endorsed thereon, given under oath of said street commissioner showing the time and manner of said service, and the person, if any, upon whom such service was made.

Sec. 6. The street commissioner shall keep a true and correct account of the cost of such walks so constructed by him and file the same with the village clerk, who shall report the same to the council at their next meeting, and the council shall refer the account to the assessor for assessment, and thereupon the same proceedings for the levy and collection of such expense shall be had as for the collection of other village taxes.

Sec. 7. All crosswalks hereafter built shall be of cement, as ordered by resolution of the council, under the supervision of the committee on streets and the street commissioner.

Ordained and ordered published this 5th day of June 1905.

H. P. OLSON,
Village Clerk.

H. A. BAUMAN, Pres.

Subscribers to the late Grayling Times who desire to have the AVALANCHE continued to their address after the time for which they have paid has expired must notify us or their names will be stricken from the list.

CALIFORNIA

Do you want to live where the climate is mild the year round—where labor is never oppressed by stress of weather, and where animal vitality is never lost by mere conflict with cold?

Do you want to live in a region where the resources are more varied than in any other equal area in the world, where the division of great ranches affords a fine opportunity to get a small farm that will assure you a competence?

Do you want to live where, with a minimum of labor, you can grow profitable crops of grapes and small fruit, oranges, lemons, olives, prunes and almonds, alfalfa and grain, where crops are sure, business is good and capital easily finds profitable investment?

Then go to California, where both health and opportunity await your coming.

The Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line

is the most direct route to the Pacific Coast, and there are two fast through trains daily via this line, over the famous double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River.

Special low round-trip rates are in effect via this line throughout the summer to various Pacific Coast points, and colonist low rate one-way tickets will be on sale during September and October, which give an unusual chance for settlers to make the trip at a minimum of expense.

Daily and personally conducted excursions are operated through to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland without change, on which a double berth in a Pullman tourist sleeping car from Chicago costs only \$7.00, via the

Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways.

W. B. KNISKERN,
P. T. M. C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.
Please mail free to my address, California booklets, maps and full particulars concerning rates and train service.

FILL IN THIS COUPON
AND MAIL IT TO-DAY.

Notice.

GRAYLING, MICH. June 26, 1905.

All persons are hereby notified to clean up their premises, back yards, alleys, etc., and put them in proper sanitary condition.

By order Village Board of Health.
THOS. NOLAN,
Health Officer.

No Secret about It.

It is no secret that for cuts, burns, ulcers, fever sores, sore eyes, boils, etc., nothing was so effective as Bucklen's Arnica Salve. "It didn't take long to cure a bad sore I had, and it is O. K. for sore eyes," writes D. L. Gregory of Hope, Tex. 25c at Fournier's Drug Store.

Across The Lake

via Crosby Line Steamers which run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway System, is a most delightful route to the West. New fast train with buffet parlor car connects with boat at Grand Haven, affording a most enjoyable daylight ride across the State of Michigan.

Descriptive literature, timetables, etc., can be obtained from Geo. W. Vaux, A. G. P. & T. A., Grand Trunk Railway System, 135 Adams St., Chicago.

Millionaires Poor Stomachs.

The worn-out stomach of the overfed millionaire is often paraded in the public prints as a horrible example of the evils attendant on the possession of great wealth. But millionaires are not the only ones who are afflicted with bad stomachs. The proportion is far greater among the toilers. Dyspepsia and indigestion are rampant among these people, and they suffer far worse tortures than the millionaire, unless they avail themselves of a standard medicine like Green's August Flower, which has been a favorite household remedy for all stomach troubles for over thirty-five years. August Flower cures the torpid liver, thus creating appetite and insuring perfect digestion. It tones and vitalizes the entire system, and makes life worth living, no matter what your station. Trial bottles 55c, regular size, 75c. L. Fournier.

The St. Helen's Orchard Co., which owns 20,000 acres of cleared land in Roscommon county, with headquarters in Bay City will this year plant 200 acres with apple trees. The company started last year planting 160 acres. It is expected to have 4,000 acres planted with apples in five years while eventually the entire plantation, will be devoted to apples and other fruits. It is claimed the district is the best in the country for apples.—Gladwin Record.

Dying of Famine

is, in its torments, like dying of consumption. The progress of consumption, from the beginning to the very end, is a long torture both to victims and friends. "When I had consumption in its first stage," writes William Meyers of Carlisle, Md., after trying different medicines and a good doctor, in vain. I at last took Dr. King's New Discovery, which quickly and perfectly cured me. Prompt relief and sure cure for coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, etc. Positive guarantee pneumonia. Guaranteed at Fournier's Drug Store. Price 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Trial bottle free.

Go TO Salling, Hanson Co.

The Leading Dealers in
Dry Goods,
Furnishing Goods,
Groceries, Shoes,
Hardware, Flour, Feed.

Also Dealers in
Logs, Lumber, Shingles, Lath,
Paint, Glass, Nails, Putty and
Building Material of every kind.

Farmers, call

And get prices before disposing of
your products and profit
thereby.

Job Printing

Promptly and neatly done,

At this office.

A. C. HENDRICKSON

The Tailor!

Originator and Introducer of
Fine Garments for Men.

If you could see yourself as others can see you, would you not come in and look through our fine sample line for spring and summer and get one of our well made and

Stylish Suits.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop Over Chris. Hanson's Saloon

Grayling, Mich.

The Grayling Market Garden.

John H. Cook, Prop'r.

Are ready for business. Lettuce, Radish, Pieplant, now on sale. Your orders respectfully solicited.

A. C. Smith.

Veterinary Surgeon

Grayling, Mich.

Will answer professional calls from Grayling. July 5

The Old Reliable

BARBER SHOP

BUOTT LOADER, Prop.

A Good Shave or Hair Cut.

Agency for Robertson's Laundry, Saginaw.

City Barber Shop.

A new shop, fitted up with every convenience.

CARL W. KREPKKE, Prop.

Located Next to Grayling Mercantile Company's Store.

GRAYLING, MICH.

AGENT FOR STAIR LAUNDRY, BAY CITY.

The McKay House,

A. Pearsall, Prop'r.

Rate - \$1.00 Per Day
Special Attention to the Commercial Trade. Feed Barn in Connection, convenient for Farmers and Lumbermen.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

"The Niagara Falls Route."

THE MACKINAW DIVISION
Time card in effect Sunday, Dec. 27, 1904.
Trains arrive and depart from Grayling, stand and time, as follows:

Bay City, Grayling, Train No., Mackinaw	Grayling, Mackinaw, Train No., Bay City
1:10 am	ARR. 2:07
1:40 am	ARR. 2:30 am
11:02 am	ARR. 1:55 pm
10:10 am	ARR. 1:10 pm
7:50 am	ARR. 11:40 am
6:30 am	ARR. 9:37
ARR. 5:15 pm	ARR. 2:05 pm
3:30 am	ARR. 12:49 am
10:45 am	ARR. 7:10 am
4:55 pm	ARR. 6:30 am
Lewiston, Grayling, Train No., Lewiston	Grayling, Lewiston, Train No., Lewiston
7:55 am	ARR. 6:30 am
	ARR. 1:40 pm
	ARR. 12:15 pm

O. W. HUGGLES, Gen. Pass. Agent,
L. HERRICK, Local Agent.

DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R.

TIME TABLE NO. 10.

Trains Run by Ninetieth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

p. m.	STATIONS.	p. m.
4 30	Dep. Frederic..... Arr.	12 15
4 50	..... Au Sable River.....	
5 05	..... Fayette.....	11 55
5 05	Arr. Deward..... Arr.	11 40
5 20	..... Mainster River.....	
	..... Blue Lake Junction.....	11 20
	..... Crooked Lake.....	
	..... Rosport Lake.....	
	..... Blue Lake.....	
5 25	..... Manacelon Road.....	11 15
5 37	..... Lake Harold.....	11 05
6 00	Arr. Alba..... Arr.	10 50
6 20	..... Green River.....	9 40
6 35	..... Graves Camp.....	9 30
6 40	..... Jordan River.....	9 25
6 45	..... Wards.....	9 20
7 15	Arr. South Arm..... Dep.	9 00
p. m.	(East Jordan.)	a. m.

Trains will stop here no time is shown. Trains will stop to let passengers on or off where points are shown.

CLARK HARRIS, Gen. Manager,
W. A. COOKS, Local Agent.

FOR

Fire Insurance

—CALL ON—

O. Palmer.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JULY 6.

Local and Neighboring News.

Fishing Tackle at Fournier's.

F. S. Specials at Sorenson's. Bargains in toys at James W. Sorenson's.

Mrs. Wm. Ingley is visiting friends in Flint. Fresh Fish every Friday, at Metcalf's Market.

Frank Phelps is home from school at Big Rapids.

For fresh butter and eggs call at Metcalf's Market.

Miss Annin started for her home in Marquette, Friday.

Mrs. Crandall is enjoying a visit from her mother.

Miss Russel went to her home in Silverwood, Saturday.

Mr. Frank Flood, of Vanderbilt, is the new night operator.

WANTED—A girl for kitchen work at McMILLAN's restaurant.

Miss Hoyt left for her home in Gaylord, Wednesday morning.

Wright Havens and family spent the 4th at Johannesburg.

Miss Harvey went by way of Mackinaw to her home in Detroit.

Subscribe and pay for the AVALANCHE. Only \$1.00 a year.

There will be special services at the M. E. church all next week.

A few of our young people spent the 4th at Saginaw and Bay City.

Miss Bud Bell, of West Bay City, is visiting her cousin Florence Smith.

Patronize the McKay House—the best dollar a day house in Grayling.

Mrs. Inman of Gaylord spent several days with Mrs. Woodworth last week.

Dr. Woodworth was called to Lewiston one day last week, professionally.

Floyd Taylor left Friday for Big Rapids, to take a course at the Ferris Institute.

Mrs. G. L. Alexander and Miss Alexander made a quiet day of Tuesday at Fontanella.

Mrs. Elizabeth Alexander returned from a trip in the western part of the state last week.

Miss Deelah Clark is spending her vacation in Detroit, Pontiac and Lake Orion and vicinity.

WANTED—Pigs (sows) not less than six weeks old. Cash paid. Inquire at this office.

Geo. Jerome had his hand injured in the machinery at the Dowel factory one day last week.

Mrs. Geo. McCullough and daughter were called to Chicago by the serious illness of her sister.

Mr. Frank Austett, formerly night operator at this place, has been transferred to Vanderbilt.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Goldie, of Plymouth, are being entertained at the home of Miss Gladys Hadley.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stannard went to the old home near Flint, Saturday, returning by last night's train.

Miss Goldie Pond and Miss Louise Woodworth were among the many visitors at Gaylord the 4th.

Miss Laura Simpson is home for vacation, from her school in Traverse City, where she is a pronounced success.

Upon Mr. Bradley's return from his fishing trip, he and the family will leave for a visit with his people near Leroy.

Spring chickens and dressed poultry to order. Leave order a day or two in advance. J. L. Hannes, at Avalanche office.

For Sale—One three-year-old sorrel colt, weight about 900 pounds. Inquire of Arthur Ostrander, Grayling, Mich.

Mr. Goldie and Mr. Bradley started Monday morning on a trip down the river. They expect to be gone the entire week.

Misses Bessie and Edna Ayers arrived last week, expecting to spend the summer at the lake with their brother and family.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Brink, Mrs. Dr. Niles, Mrs. Louise Niles and daughter Frieda, celebrated at beautiful Mackinaw Island.

Mrs. Mahon who has been very ill, returned to her home in the southern part of the state. Mrs. Mahon is improving.

Geo. A. Mauk and wife, of Vanderbilt, went for a few days celebration with old friends. Their niece, Miss Alma Peck, accompanied them home.

Miss Mable and Claire Redhead left Monday morning for their home near Judges, accompanied by their brother Dean, who was visiting the Bradley boys.

Queer how things happen in different localities. While this section is suffering from want of rain, other portions are afflicted with waterpots, cloud bursts, tidal waves, etc.

Miss Dina DeVries, of Grand Rapids, spent the closing days of school with her sister. They both left Friday for their home at Spring Lake.

Mr. Robert King, of Gaylord, arrived Thursday afternoon in time to witness the graduation exercises. He has known Claire Redhead all her life, so was considerably interested in them.

When you have anything to be laundered please give the Grayling steam laundry a call. We collect on Monday, wash Tuesday and Thursday and deliver Saturday.

L. D. TOWER, Prop'r.

Peter Borchers was fishing on Portage Lake, Tuesday when his boat was upset, and he had to cling to it for his life till help could reach him from the shore. He says, it was a wet experience which he does not care to repeat.

Miss Edith McIntyre has been visiting in the east part of the state since the close of her school in Traverse City. She came home Sunday evening, and we learn has accepted a very desirable position in the city of Pontiac.

The editor and his wife and Miss L. E. Williams returned from their delightful excursion with the Michigan Press Association, through the Canadian provinces and the eastern states last Sunday night, an account of which will be given our readers in our next issue.

For several years in the past, the Gaylord Band was conceded one of the best bands in the state, but removals and changes caused it to go down. The citizens of that village yet appreciate good music, and were all of praise of our band the 4th, and cheered their music to the echo.

The excursion train from Bay City last Sunday evening, in charge of conductor A. Balhoff, with engineer T. A. Weir at the throttle, made the run in two hours and fifty-five minutes, including stops. It was one of the fastest and smoothest with such a train ever made on this division.

Every taxpayer should be present at the annual school meeting next Monday evening. Some action must be taken to provide sufficient room for our growing school, some departments of which have been overcrowded the past year. Turn out and let us take such action as shall tend to keep the Grayling school in the front rank and an honor to our village.

There will be an "old time" social at the parsonage of the M. E. Church on Friday evening of this week. This is not intended to be a money making affair but just a good sociable time.

However the Methodist custom of taking the collection will be observed. Light refreshments served. Every body come and bring your good time with you.

Having sold her millinery business to Miss Louise Williams, Mrs. H. J. Osborne offers all trimmed hats, flowers, ribbons, ornaments, velvets etc., at greatly reduced prices.

Sale lasts for three days only. If all persons having accounts at her store will settle them at once it will be greatly appreciated.

CARD OF THANKS.—It being impossible to render personally to each of the many friends who rendered such aid and sympathy to me in my bereavement by the death of my wife, the thanks which are their due, I desire thus to say to them that I appreciate more than language can express, and shall ever cherish the remembrance as a tribute to the one who has gone.

EMIL KRAUS.

Charles C. Galge arrived home from Oregon last Sunday morning with over four thousand yearling lambs for the Isoco county ranch.

Fred Dingleford went on with the sheep from Jackson to Isoco. These sheep will be pastured this summer and put onto the fall market. Ed Carr will bring about four thousand more in a few days.—Jonesville Gazette.

These gentlemen are old neighbors of ours, and are all right, only they should have come to Crawford County.

DIED.—At her home in this village, June 29th, Mrs. Esther Mariethal-Kraus, aged 21 years. The deceased, a bride of but a few months, had endeared herself to many new made friends in our village, and received the fairest sympathy of all, for her intense suffering, which ended only with her life. The body, accompanied by her own and her husband's family, was taken to Bay City, where the body was fairly buried in flowers, sweet tokens of the esteem and love of her associates there, who followed to its final resting place.

A Delightful Water Trip

between Detroit and Buffalo via the Detroit and Buffalo Steamboat Company without extra expense, (except for meals and berth on steamer), is the privilege of holders of ticket from West and North of Durand, reading via the Grand Trunk Railway System, to or through Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

Further particulars, including illustrated descriptive literature, will be mailed on application to Geo. W. Vaux, A. G. P. & T. A., Grand Trunk Railway System, 135 Adams St., Chicago.

Now it is the Knights of Pythias who have announced that henceforth no saloonkeeper can keep membership in the Order. When fraternal Orders that have such a tremendous membership and consequent power in this country, begin any boycott or crusade against vice then is something "do!"

Men, who in dense ignorance, rail at secret orders, must feel woefully diminutive when they hear the record of work lodges do and the influence for good the lodges exercise. But men must have something to rail at.—Fraternal Index.

A Quiet Fourth.

As Grayling did not celebrate at home this year, the village was unusually quiet last Tuesday. All business was suspended, and those of our citizens who remained in town took the time for quiet rest, until evening when there was family pyrotechnical displays in all parts of the village for the benefit of the little ones who remained at home.

The "Best Band in Northern Michigan" with a big crowd took the early train Monday, for Gaylord, where a successful two days celebration was held. The only bad feature was that the rain Monday afternoon prevented the base ball game, from which our boys expected to bring the Gaylord's scalp. They were billed for West Branch, Tuesday and had to go, and were modest, playing an absolutely errorless game, and winning by only 15 to 1. We are unable to give the card, but the team is satisfied, and say their opponents did not make a strike off from our new whirlwind pitcher.

Band, Ball Club and citizens are all jubilant over the pleasures of the day, and full of praise for our sister cities.

NOTICE.

I have in the pond a 2-year old bay mare colt. Owner is requested to call and prove property, pay charges and take her away.

A. McNEVIN, Pondmaster.

NOTICE.

The village council of Grayling will receive bids for placing gravel on Michigan Avenue for one block, according to specifications on file with the village clerk. The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

H. P. OLSON, Village Clerk.

A Box of Money.

Bear in mind that we give you a key to our Box of Money for ever dollar's worth of goods you buy or pay on account.

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE.

For Sale.

A good pair of work horses, with harness and wagon. Inquire at the AVALANCHE Office.

FOR SALE—One large sound young team of horses, two new brass mounted harness, and new 4-inch tire lumber wagon; one wagonette, 8 passengers; three one or two seated buggies; 1 single harness; 40 thorough bred white plymouth rock chickens; 3 large first-class new-milch cows; two calves; two pigs, 100 pounds each. Above must be sold at once; have no further use for same. Call at Heller's Ravenwood Cottage, northwest side of Higgins Lake.

Huge Task.

It was a huge task to undertake the cure of such a bad case of kidney disease as that of C. F. Collier, of Cherokee, Ia., who Electric Bitters did it. He writes: "My kidneys were so bad, I could not sit on a chair without a cushion, suffered from dreadful backache, headache and depression. In Electric Bitters however I found a cure, and by them was restored to perfect health. I recommend this great tonic medicine to all with weak kidneys, liver or stomach. Guaranteed by L. F. Fouldier, Druggist. Price 50 cents."

SPECIAL EXCURSION 1905

from Grand Trunk Railway System to Toronto, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Asbury Park, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, at greatly reduced fares. Double track Chicago to Montreal and to New York via Grand Trunk-Lehigh Valley Route. Fares, train service and other particulars will be furnished on application to Geo. W. Vaux, A. G. P. & T. A., 135 Adams St., Chicago.

A Bad Scare.

Some day you will get a bad scare, when you will feel a pain in your bowels and fear appendicitis. Safety lies in Dr. King's New Life Pills, a sure cure for all bowel and stomach diseases, such as headache, biliousness, constipation, etc. Guaranteed at Fournier's Drug Store. Only 25c. Try them.

Michigan Central Train Service.

The announcement made by the Michigan Central officials that they will inaugurate during the coming season the same fine service in operation last summer, will no doubt please not only the patrons of that company at Grayling, but also the many summer visitors who spend their vacation in this vicinity.

The character of the trains run has so greatly improved within the past two or three years that the summer resorts on the east side of the lower peninsula have received an impetus which will serve to spread the popularity of our great state as the playground of the central states.

Parlor and sleeping car service now operated on all through trains, cafe coaches on the two principal day trains, are among the up-to-date features of the service, and taking effect Monday, June 26, a through sleeping car line will be established between Cincinnati, Grayling and Mackinaw.

It is to be hoped that the effort put forth by the Michigan Central to increase the travel into these parts will be met by a spontaneous turnout of the tourists, as well as the local residents along the line.

Yours very truly,

G. W. ROGERS, G. P. A.

L. HERRICK, Local Agent.

Call at the store of

CONNINE & CO. New Music.

For

Palatine Oil,
Royal Tiger Extracts,
Coffees and Canned Goods,
Sleepy Eye Flour,
Kruce's D Crackers,
Feed and Hay,
Salt and Smoked Meats,
Tobacco and Cigars,
Butter, Eggs, Lard.
Vegetable, Fruit in season
Good goods and right prices.

Open from 6 a. m. to 7.00 p. m.

We have just placed in stock a fine assortment of new Songs, Waltzes and Two-steps, all sold at half price, 25c each.

Central Drug Store.

McMILLAN'S
Restaurant
And Ice Cream Parlor.
(Next door to Jorgensen's store.)

Meals at all hours. Short order work a specialty. Fresh Bread, Cake, Pies.

Open for Business!

STOP and examine our new line of Groceries and be convinced that our prices are amongst the lowest, and that we will be only too glad to wait on you.

We will endeavor to keep a line of goods which is wanted and needed by our customers.

Just received a fresh supply of

Butter, Eggs, and Vegetables, etc.

Leading Brands of Flour, Feed, Oats, Corn, etc.

Furnishing Goods.

We have a fine line of Men's and Boys' Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Undershirts, Drawers, Neckties, Suspenders, Socks and Overalls.

Steamship Tickets

Sold from here to any and all European Ports.

H. PETERSEN,

The New Store.

In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree,

Of course you need a Hommock.

And we can show you the largest assortment in the city at right prices.

Try us!

Sorenson's Furniture Store.

Grayling,

Michigan.

SINFUL HABITS IN YOUTH
MAKE NERVOUS, WEAK, DISEASED MEN.
THE RESULT of ignorance and folly in youth, overexertion of mind and body, induced by lust and expense are constantly wrecking the lives and future happiness of thousands of promising young men. Some fade and wither at an early age, at the bloom of manhood, while others are forced to drag out a weary, fruitless and melancholy existence. Others reach maturity but find no solace or comfort there. The victims are found in all stations of life—the farm, the office, the workshop, the pulpit, the trades and the professions. Nervous Debility and Seminal Weakness are guaranteed cures by our New Method Treatment or No Pay. You run no risk. 25 years in Detroit. Bank security. CURED WITH ALL ELSE FAILED. He names used without written consent. "I am 33 years of age and married. When young I led a gay life. Early indiscretions and later excesses made trouble for me. I became weak and nervous. My kidneys became affected and I feared Bright's Disease. Married Life was unsatisfactory and my home unhappy. I tried everything—all failed till I took treatment from Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. Their New Method built me up mentally, physically and actually. I feel and act like a man in every respect. They treated me six years ago. They are honest, skillful and responsible financially, so you patronize Quacks and Fakirs when you can be cured by reliable doctors—W. A. Nelson. COMES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. Consultation Free—Dixie Free—Question Blank Free by Home Treatment. 148 Shelby Street, Detroit, Mich.

Seasonable Styles In Black and Tan!

The coming season will find Tan Foot Wear for Summer at the height of its popularity.

The dainty Tan Oxford or Ties will be much sought of by the men and woman of fashion as well as those in quest of summer comfort. We show an unequalled assortment of Oxford Gibson Ties and Slippers, light or heavy soles, in tans.

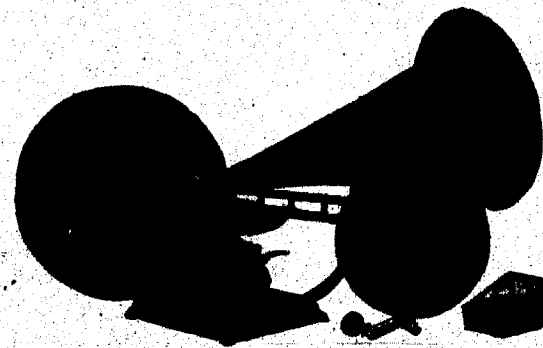
For dress or street wear Patent and Gun Metal Leathers have no equal. Their fitness for all occasions makes them the most generally worn shoe of all, consequently our showings of all leathers are exceptionally large.

Our assortment comprises all the latest novelties for men and women. Prices \$2.50 to \$3.50.

A. KRAUS & SON,
Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store.

IT'S UP TO YOU!

Remember, It's Free. See this Machine. Read Our Offer.



A Natural Tone Talking and Singing Machine FREE.

Call at our store and hear the specially prepared Records of bands and other instrumental music, songs, stories, recitations and assure yourself that this is the best offered. You buy only the records.

Standard Talking Machine Records are famous for their tone and quality.

As a home entertainer it has no equal. The best talent in the country is brought right to your fireside to while away the long winter evenings with comic recitations and songs. An impromptu dance may be gotten up at a moment's notice and here you have the best orchestras of the country to play the dance music. Or you may wish to learn a song and what better instructor can you have than one of the peerless singers to phrase a song over and over again if need be. The possibilities of this wonderful little machine for instruction and amusement are endless.

This Graphophone represents one of the latest achievements of the largest and best equipped Talking Machine Industry in the world. Therefore its reproduction will surprise and delight the most exacting listener. The equipment consists of 16-inch enamel Steel Horn with large amplifying Bell and Brass Detachable Horn Connection. Detachable Horn Supporting Arm. Aluminum Swinging Arm. Noiseless and perfectly constructed Motor. Oil tempered bearings that will last a lifetime. An adjustable Speed Screw. Indestructible Natural Tone Sound Box, etc.

One Standard Talking Machine Free to Every Customer Whose Cash Purchases Amount to \$20

Call at our store and hear any of the pieces. See and hear this wonderful instrument and learn how easily you can obtain one. Free.

Grayling Mercantile Co.
The People's Store.

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE

N. P. OLSON, Prop'r.

Some Perfumes

Which are Extra Fine.

The Rajah Rose, Corinne,

Purple Lilac and Gyp.

Come in and see what they are like.

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty.

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy.

Cigars.

Don't Neglect!

Gents—When you want a new Spring Suit, see the new up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest weaves and fabrics for Ladies' High Classed Tailored Suits, on view at

'Mahon's' Tailoring Establishment,

Goupil Building, Opposite McKay's Hotel

DO YOU WANT IT?

Only One Key Will Fit It!

How much is in it?

This box of money will be GIVEN AWAY FREE to one of our customers. One key given with every \$1.00 cash purchase, or paid on account.

Fournier's Drug Store,
The Old Reliable.

SONS OF VIKINGS FREE



The spirit of the ancient Vikings, who, care-free, enterprising and independent, carried the sword west and south, discovered new lands, conquering peoples, and finally bringing the new faith—Christianity—into their pagan temples, has once more asserted itself in Norway, ever the home of romance and the garden of the North. Always impatient under a yoke, however light, these Norwegians have dissolved the act of union by which some ninety years ago they were un-



VIEW OF FJORD.

willingly forced to be bound by Sweden.

Although they were forced to unite with Sweden, the Norwegians never at any time relinquished their rights they enjoyed under their Constitution. Yet there were other rights, they claimed, and the history of Norway for the last nine decades is a story of quiet, firm contention for these constitutional rights, until they have every one, save only the demand for a separate consular service, been granted.

Norway is a small country—about the size of New Mexico—and one-third of it lies within the Arctic circle. It has a population of 2,240,000, or about a quarter million less than Paris. In spite of its limited extent and its small population, Norway has a navy twice the size of Portugal's, and an army of 20,000 men, or about the size of that of the United States prior to the Spanish-American war.

The present-day Norwegian is just as much of a Viking as were those who lived and fought and conquered in the days of romance, every man in Norway must be a sailor at one period in his life, for Norway is a maritime country, and is quite as much dependent upon the seas for sustenance as is England. Consequently to call the seas is, for the Norwegian, a national necessity. "On land," said a noted visitor to Norway a few years ago, "the Norwegians are not specially graceful, but put them into their boats, and they use the oar as the fish uses its fins; a centaur is scarcely more a part of the horse than the Norse boy or girl is part of the boat."

Still Cautious in Seafaring. With a coastline, including the shores of the fjords, of 12,000 miles, it is not remarkable that the Norwegians



THE NARODAL VALLEY.

of today have retained the cunning of seafarers possessed by their ancestors. On nearly every ship that plows the waves on the bosoms of the Seven Seas will be found among officers or in the forecastle Norwegians. Like the old Vikings, they roam over the world wherever ship may take them, and like these ancient mariners, too, they have brought home word of what the world is doing.

After the China-Japanese war, Japan was visited by hosts of tourists, who warned others who had not seen the land of the Rising Sun to hasten ere the nation had put on its new dress. Norway, without a war, however, has awakened, too. Rapidly is the old home of the Vikings losing its picturesque. Ever since Bjornson, some thirty years ago, became an influence of modernity in Norway, the little country has advanced at a rate that would not have been in the same period more wonderful progress shown in the East.

The primitive is fast disappearing from the Land of the Midnight Sun. Norwegians who cling to the past will tell you that it is "the Americans and English who have ruined Norway." And, in a measure, it is due to the summer tourists, who usually hail from America or England, that the picturesque garb of the people in the interior has been replaced by clothing similar to that of "the speckled tourist," as he was once called by these people. The Arcadian simplicity of the rustic Norwegian is almost a thing of the past. The farmers, like those in Switzerland, have found that in-

keeping is far more profitable than working hard to garner a puny harvest of grain, although, as yet, the Norse farmer has not allowed summer guests with long purses to sway him from his regular pursuit.

While historians may still dispute whether the Vinland discovered by Lief Erickson was really a part of America, there is a popular notion among Norwegians—not the really educated classes, of course—that America was discovered and populated by Norsemen. The peasants have a notion that, until about half a century ago, America was principally in the keeping of the red men and buffaloes. Then there was considerable emigration from Norway, and the impression prevails that it is the descendants of these Norwegians who return to visit the home of their ancestors and to enjoy the magic of the midnight sun and the quiet mystery of the deep, still Norwegian fjords.

The original inhabitants of Norway are believed to have migrated from the Black Sea, but when this passage took place, or rather when it began and when it ended, cannot be even approximately given. Remains of the stone age, bronze age and iron age have been discovered in the peninsula, and only serve to prove the antiquity of this Germanic people, and indicate that Norway was populated between 4,000 and 5,000 years ago.



WATERFALL OF LOTEFOS AND ESPELANDEFOS.

Like that of all ancient countries, the genuine history of Norway cannot be separated from that which is mythical, and its recorded history practically begins in the ninth century. Before that time, in lieu of history, we have the romance of the Sagas and Eddas, or tales and songs, which deal in a most picturesque manner with mythological times.

Rise of the Vikings. With the rise of the Vikings in what has been called the later iron age in Norway, or about the year 800, real history is made in the land of fjords. They were distinctly unlike their forefathers, who were peaceable so far as their relations with the outside world were concerned. They were the personification of the mythical Valhalla—the bloodthirsty sea maidens of the god Odin—they were adventurous, courageous and worthy conquerors. They raided the North Sea, discovered new lands and founded new kingdoms in the British Isles without breaking off intercourse with their native country.

The Vikings were the progressives of the Scandinavian peninsula, and to their efforts was due the union of the tribes which in a feudal manner ruled over Norway. Before this time Norway was divided among a number of mutually independent tribes, under chieftains or Jarls (counts), who directed the worship of gods and took chief command in war. In all the tribes the people's liberty was carried to the farthest extent. The free men settled their legal disputes and passed laws, and outside the community and the laws stood the unfree men, the thralls, or slaves.

It will be recognized that we are indebted for many things to the old

Northern, and it is not unlikely that they had a colony on the American coast at the end of the tenth century—that "Vinland the Good" of which there "was much talk at Brattahlid." About 985 Eric the Red discovered Greenland, and there was talk, according to a Norse account, about the other country which had been found, and which was called Vinland. An expedition of 100 men set out to find and explore it. They found a country where "no snow came in winter," and "where the inhabitants carried shields and used skin canoes." This has always been considered to point to America, but the location of Vinland the Good has not yet been indisputably settled.

About the time Greenland was discovered King Olaf Trygvesson, a descendant of Harald the Fair-Haired, who had distinguished himself in his youth as a leader of the Viking army that had ravished Britain, introduced Christianity, a faith he had embraced in Britain, into Norway. King Haakon subsequently had the people revert to heathenism, but for a brief period only. Soon the new faith conquered, having been introduced into the Norwegian colonies.

From the days of the Vikings Norway has had its representative government, the ancient form having been in a manner very similar to that of the United States. Although the Northerners have had their kings, they have insisted upon having a hand in making their laws and in dispensing justice. In almost everything, but name it is today a democracy. For the last eighty years no titles have been created, and there are no aristocratic classes such as there are in Sweden.

It Sounded Plausible. "That horse dealer down to Cross-town is a queer lot," remarked old Jared Billings, as he sunned himself on the horse-block and watched his neighbor mend a picket fence.

"What's the matter with him?" inquired the other, as he drove a nail home without lifting his thumb.

"What's the matter? Why, he's a sharper, he is; you've got to look alive or he'll cheat the very eyes out of you. I'll just tell you what he did to me last week."

"I had occasion to get a rig from him—just had to have it that very day to go to town on that court business—and that horse dealer, he said he didn't

know me, and he'd lost a lot, letting things to strangers, and unless I'd leave the rig with him, he wouldn't let me take it. I told him I'd be back in five minutes, and he said he'd be waiting for me. Well, it just so happened I had the money by me—wasn't much of a tit-bit, but by the way—and I put it up with him, and when I came back he handed over the price and I gave up the rig."

"Well, now, what do you suppose that fellow called for me as I was putting off home? 'Hold on,' he bellowed. 'You've forgot to pay for the hire.'"

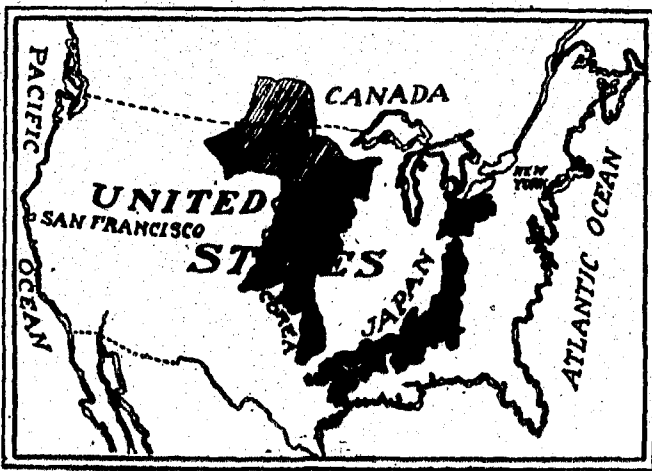
"Hire? I said, 'Hire? I'd like to know if I wasn't driving my own rig all the afternoon.'"

"Did you ever hear the like of that for grasshoppers? Yes, sir, I tell you, that horse dealer's a sharper."

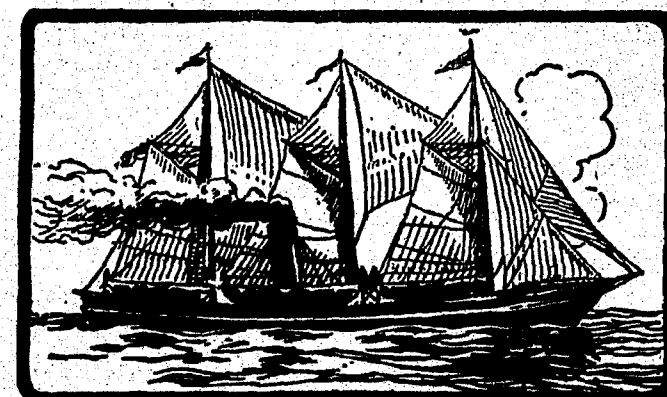
Lead a Regular Life. Very few persons understand the value of regularity of habits. Meals and sleeping hours should be fixed ones, for only harm can result from retreating one night at 10 and another at 12 o'clock, unless the rising varies, too. Eight hours' sleep one night and six the next is not the way in which to woo and keep health, and if a similar habit of taking nourishment is encouraged there is little hope of reaching old age in a creditable condition. If ever you are tempted to prove or disprove these statements, try going to bed at 9 o'clock every night for three months, and rising at 5 and eating at 6, 12 and 6 again, with never a break in the routine. The result will surprise you.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Perhaps one reason why a poor man lives longer than a rich one is that the doctors don't take so much interest in him.

EXTENT OF NEW JAPAN COMPARED WITH THE UNITED STATES.



"WHITE PLAGUE" SUFFERERS GO TO THE POLAR SEAS FOR HEALTH.



THE HAVANA.

Thirty victims of tuberculosis went aboard the steamer Havana, in charge of Dr. Frederick Sohon, of Washington, at Halifax, the other day, preparatory to a voyage for health quite without a parallel in medical records.

Demonstrations recently made have established beyond a doubt that the fresh-air-and-sunshine cure is almost infallible. But under ordinary conditions it is a slow and tedious operation, requiring more time than the average person has to spare in this strenuous age. Dr. Sohon believes that three months spent in the germproof regions of the North will root the disease sufficiently for the victim to throw it off completely.

July, August and September above the Arctic circle will be three months



AN ISLAND STATION.

of never-ceasing sunshine—every hour in the twenty-four. Think of the curative properties stored in a continuous sun bath of fourteen weeks! For it is in such a polar day that the Havana will sail with her crew and thirty candidates for the polar cure.

"The plan," said Dr. Sohon, recently, in speaking of the expedition, "has been a dream of mine for many years, and through the aid of a number of generous men, it will now be put into operation. It is the sequel to my own experience in the polar regions. I accompanied Commander Peary in 1897, and was, at the time, slightly affected by tuberculosis. It improved so rapidly, despite the hardships of the journey, and was so vastly benefited that I was struck with wonder at what the Arctic regions could do for persons so affected. That, to repeat, was during the 1897 expedition."

"Five years afterward, on accompanying the Peary relief expedition, I made an exhaustive study of the subject of the curative properties of the far north for consumption. In order to bring the reader to a better realization of this vast and vital scourge, it may be said that tuberculosis does not necessarily lead to hopeless extremes, but it is the resulting mixed infection with progeric organisms which occasions danger. The indications are to have an environment free from all sources of dangerous extra infection and to secure such other conditions as to encourage a restoration of vitality and vigor by which the disease is stifled, so to say."

"These conditions can be met in perfection in some of the Greenland fjords. The suggestion of their adaptability to this purpose has nothing strange or experimental for its foundation. It proposes something easily obtainable and better than we have at present—the

highest development of all that has proved beneficial in the rational treatment of tuberculosis.

"Our present procedure, if thoroughly carried out, ought to cure a proportion of cases far beyond what are usually accepted as fair results. One person in four contracts tuberculosis, and one death in seven is from this cause alone—which would imply only 44 per cent of recoveries."

"Making due allowance for deficiencies in statistics, it would seem that only about one-third of all who contract tuberculosis recover. The great majority of cases happen under very unfavorable conditions and have a mortality much higher than the average. Therefore, to offset this, we must consider that there is a smaller class comprising slight attacks under favorable conditions that has nearly 100 per cent of recoveries."

"A summer spent in Omenak fjord or Ingfield gulf, where we purpose anchoring and biding a while, would serve to establish a cure, or insure its accomplishment afterward, in nearly all cases not hopelessly advanced. Three consumptives to my knowledge have gone to these places, and in each case the cure was immediate and effectual. Two of them were for three months in the Peary expedition, and the third, a well-advanced case, was for nine months aboard a whaler. Some Eskimoes brought to this country soon contracted violent tuberculosis, four of them quickly succumbing, one being still uncurable here, while the only one who returned to his native shores recovered. One hundred per cent of recoveries in four cases is, of course, not conclusive evidence, still it includes all known cases so far, and warrants in drawing the most promising conclusions."

"The climatic conditions in Greenland above the Arctic circle are ideal for this purpose. Even at our best consumption resorts in the United States the patients have good days and bad nights. They may not venture into the dew-drenched air, and certainly lose at night what is gained by day. The secret of the open-air treatment for this terrible disease is abundant sunlight and a dry, cold, bracing atmosphere. These three ingredients abound only in the very far north during the three months of summer. At most to the northernmost boundary of Greenland, and some degrees above the Arctic circle, the summer temperature seldom falls below freezing, the mercury being generally above in July and August, when it ranges from 45 to 45 degrees. There is an increase of heat during the day and no cooling off at night, for nights there are none."

"The natives of northern Greenland do not have tuberculosis, though there have been opportunities for infection in the tribes. One reason for this—and it is to be pondered—is that catarrhal conditions do not occur, since bacteria are not active there."

"I have made exhaustive bacteriological searches in northern Greenland, and have never found a disease germ, for they absolutely cannot exist there, much less spread."

"The Havana is, so far as possible, adapted admirably to such an expedition. It has been entirely renovated, fumigated, and furnished after the sanitary manner of a hospital ship, with many added comforts. In other words, the vessel differs in no wise from a model sanatorium except that it is movable. We will take a roving commission, so to say, stopping here or there as occasion may warrant, moving from gulf to gulf, from harbor to harbor, so as to have a sufficient change of scenery to provide against monotony. We expect to be back in Halifax early in October or possibly by Sept. 30."

IN THE "DISTRESSFUL COUNTRY."



AN IRISH ISLAND BATTLE.

An eviction battle recalling the stormiest days of the Irish Land Agitation recently took place between 200 picked men of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the entire population of Dursey Island, a bleak speck in the Atlantic sixteen miles from Castletown Berehaven, County Cork. The two hundred policemen were sent to evict Daniel Healy, an aged peasant. They only did so after a desperate encounter with the other occupants of the island—some thirty-five families—who met them on landing with a fusillade of stones, and then fought a hand-to-hand conflict in which fixed bayonets and the butt-ends of rifles were freely used.

An Exception Among Men. Smith—Smiley is an exceptional man. I don't believe he has an enemy in the world.

The Same Gargle. She—That Mr. Boorish is a man of pronounced tastes, is he not? He—Monotonously so. It makes the same sounds over his soup as he does over his pie.—Philadelphia Press.

NAPOLEON OF CUBA.

STIRRING CAREER OF THE LATE GEN. MAXIMO GOMEZ.

Patriot Whose Wonderful Genius and Financed Statesmanship Made Cuba Libre Possible—Born in Santo Domingo and of Spanish Descent.

The recent death in Havana of Gen. Maximo Gomez removed one of the most picturesque figures that has ever appeared upon the pages of Cuba's thrilling history. In the smaller sphere to which fate confined him, Gomez showed the great qualities that place his name duly with those of Washington and Bolivar. It was not only in the field that he won the title of the Liberator of Cuba, but especially in the troubled times following the intervention of the United States, when his disinterestedness and statesmanship helped to bring about a settlement. Though Santo Domingo holds his birthplace, Gomez's life was given to Cuba and was spent on the island, except in long intervals of enforced exile. Free Cuba can honor him as her own with better right than Uruguay does Garibaldi or Americans do La Fayette and Steuben. When time has given her a history and the slanders of selfish politicians are forgotten the greatness and integrity of Maximo Gomez will make Cuba proud of her beginnings.

Gomez, commander-in-chief of the Cuban army during the war for liberty against Spain, who won for himself the name of the "Cuban Napoleon," was 62 years old. He was born



GEN. MAXIMO GOMEZ.

In Santo Domingo and was of good Spanish descent. As a young man he entered the Spanish army, being granted the commission of a lieutenant, but when his family emigrated to Cuba he withdrew from the service of Spain and gave himself heart and soul to the cause of Cuba Libre. His home for many years was near Santiago.

It was in 1895 that he joined the patriot army, and his ability and intrepidity earned him rapid promotion. During the revolution of that time he beat the Spaniards at the battles of Jiguera and Holguin and made the name of Gomez one to be feared. In 1872 Gen. Agrarion, then commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, promoted Gomez to a brigadier generalship, and after that the Spanish soldiers called him "The Terror." He had only a small, badly equipped force of half-baked soldiers, who fought with poor weapons, but he captured Nuevitas, Santa Cruz and Casacaora and fought the battle of Las Guasimas against overwhelming odds.

In 1874 he invaded the province of Santa Clara, driving the Spanish forces before him, defeating Gen. Jovellar in several small engagements, and was made a major general. When the revolution died out in 1878 and the treaty of Zanjou was signed Gomez was proscribed. He escaped to Jamaica and lived a farmer's life there until the recurrence of the rebellion in 1895 under Jose Marti.

He landed in Cuba April 14, 1895, was hailed by the Cubans with wild enthusiasm and was made commander-in-chief. His ability and energy and his genius for accomplishing results without fighting pitched battles spread the revolution until the whole island was involved. His military tactics caused him to be criticized and sneered at by the Spaniards, and even some of his own officers, but he was aided by the rank and file and by the Cuban people, who looked to him to secure the liberation of the island. Time after time he used his Spanish tactics with success against large Spanish armies, outwitting the over-confident enemy, falling unexpectedly on their rear and turning apparent defeat into victory.

Perhaps his most remarkable achievement was at the battle of Sagua, where he hastily gathered 500 men to meet the advancing columns of Gen. Castellanos. With his little force of 500 and odd he met, defeated and drove back the 2,000 Spanish troops under Castellanos in spite of the artillery and unlimited ammunition his foes had. The fight lasted four days. Gomez lost 65 killed and 133 wounded.

Gomez was very proud of the reputation he had gained of having never lost a battle. His personal bravery had a wonderful effect on the raw recruits of which the greater part of his force was made up during the first part of the last revolution. It is said that no man ever flinched, no matter how thick the bullets flew, while Gomez's eye was on him.

Gen. Gomez was a tall man, about 5 feet 6 inches tall, and slenderly built. During the last years of his life he suffered greatly from a wound received in the right leg. He had keen, penetrating eyes and a restless, wary look. He had the friendliest possible feeling for the United States. He was sorely disappointed when after he had scored important successes against the Spaniards the United States refused to recognize the liberality of Cuba. But when this country lent a hand Gen. Gomez did all in his power to secure the friendliest relations.

The real critic is the woman with a "voice," when she hears another woman sing.



Sax—Your new auto is sixteen horses power, isn't it? Fox—Um! Sixteen bulky horse power.—Brooklyn Life.

Diner—I've been waiting half an hour for that chicken I ordered. Waiter—You have an uncommon amount of patience, sir.—Judge.

She—Is skin grafting a very late discovery? He—No, it is only a new branch of a very old art; grafting is a skin process.—Detroit Free Press.

Sometimes a man is despoiled for twenty or thirty years because he is so stingy, and then envied all the rest of his life because he is so rich.—Somerville Journal.

"You haven't been here long," remarked the ink-well. "No," replied the new blotter. "How do you like your work?" "Well, it's certainly absorbing."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Husband—You ought to know more than to order a pearl necklace when you know how I'm fixed! Wife—Why, John, do you think I want everybody to know how you're fixed?—Puck.

"Well, Doctors Brown and Smith are going to operate on old Gotrox." "Is the operation necessary?" "Why, yes; Brown has a note coming due, and Smith wants an automobile."—Puck.

Mistress (to applicant for cook's position)—Why did you leave your last place? Applicant—You are very inquisitive, marm. I didn't ax yer what for yer last cook left you.—Plick-Me-Up.

Miss Inuit—You seemed bored at the theater last night, Mr. Knott. Don't you like Shakespeare? Mr. Knott—Oh, Shakespeare's all right. I s'pose, but I wish he'd turn out something new.—Ex.

"Albert, dear, while looking through some of your old clothes, I made such a lucky find that I ordered a new dress on the strength of it." "What was it, dear?" "Half a dozen checks that had never been written on."

Rastus (to dragglet)—Look hyah, mistah. Yo' all sote some stuff to make Eastah aize yestiddy. Druggist—Well? Rastus—Well, I feel hit to dem lens, an' dey ain't lay no aize—dey lay down de die.

Mrs. Smith—Had your daughter a pleasant voyage? Mrs. Newbold—Yes, but they must have had an accident. She wrote she landed on Terra Firma, and I know the boat was bound for Liverpool.—New York Mail.

Growell (in cheap restaurant)—Here, waiter! Are these mutton or pork chops? Waiter—Can't you tell by the taste? Growell—No. Waiter—Then what difference does it make what they are?—Illustrated Bits.

Mamma—I thought there was an apple on the sideboard and I was going to give it to you, but I find it isn't there. Freddy—Well, you give me something else, mamma. 'Cos it wasn't a very good one.—Punch.

"One-half of the world's happiness is solved when a person learns to mind his own business." "Yes, but it's the other half that causes the most trouble." "What's that?" "Getting other people to mind theirs."—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Gadabout—People are saying you called on Mrs. Verligers the other day and got a setback. Mrs. Upjohn—What a wifful perversion of truth! I called on her, and got back a set of Dickens that I'd loaned her two years before.

Mrs. Nuward—Here's the bread I started to make to-day. Isn't it too annoying? Mr. Nuward—Why, it isn't baked at all. Mrs. Nuward—I know it isn't; that's just it. I put plenty of baking powder in it, but it doesn't seem to have worked.

La Mont—Children are so much worse than they used to be. What do you attribute it to? La Moyne—Improved ideas in building. La Mont—What has that to do with it? La Moyne—Much. Shingles are scarce, and you can't spank a boy with a tin roof.

A Process Reversed. "You regard campaign calculations as a distinct branch of mathematics?" "Yes," answered the erudite personage. "The method differs from all others. You start with the answer, and then work backward and evolve a problem to demonstrate it."

The Society of the Turn Verein. There are three hundred separate turner societies in the United States, divided into twenty-nine districts, with a total membership of 38,000. Seven thousand active members, or young men, are taking regular gymnastics every week, and may be called the flower of the organization for drill and exhibition purposes. About the same number of "old gentlemen" are enrolled in the gymnastic squads. Four thousand young women belong to classes in their societies. More than twenty thousand boys and girls are in the Turn Verein gymnasium and schools. In the Middle West, the turner gymnasts are in great demand as teachers in the public school systems of physical education, and a normal school under the management of the Turner Bund is conducted in Milwaukee to help supply this demand for instructors.—Ralph D. Paine, in Outlook.

Cold Mine 8,000 Feet Deep. The deepest gold mine in the world is said to be at Bendigo, Australia. It is called the New China mine, and its main shaft is sunk to a depth of three-quarters of a mile. The most difficult problem of working a mine of such depth is how to keep the tunnels and general workings cool enough for the miners to work. The temperature is usually about 108 degrees, and this is, of course, greatly enervating. To make it possible for the men to work at all a spray of cold water is let down from above and kept continually playing on their bodies. They are naked from the waist up.

When two women meet on the street and "talk awhile," one of them says when they separate: "Well, you come up." And the other one replies: "I will, thank you; you must come down."



Lydia E. Pinkham's

Vegetable Compound is a positive cure for all those painful ailments of women. It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Chronic Troubles, Indigestion and Ulceration, Falling and Displacement of the Womb and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life. Every time it will cure.

Backache. It has cured more cases of Lumbago than any other remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development. That **Shooting-down Feeling**, causing pain, weight and headache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the female system. It corrects **Irregularity**, **Suppressed or Painful Menstruation**, **Weakness of the Stomach**, **Indigestion**, **Bloating**, **Flatulence**, **Nervous Prostration**, **Headache**, **General Debility**. Also **Dizziness**, **Faintness**, **Extreme Lassitude**, "don't-care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy or the "blues", and backache. These are indications of Female Weakness, some derangement of the Uterus. For **Kidney Complaints** and Backache of either sex the Vegetable Compound is unequalled. You can write Mrs. Pinkham about yourself in strictest confidence. **LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.**

HOT WEATHER COMFORT
A FREE BOTTLE OF **MULL'S Grape Tonic**
TO ALL WHO WRITE FOR IT NOW
SUMMER BOWEL TROUBLE
Indigestion, Diseased Stomach, Impure Blood, Sores, Pimples and Bad Complexion come from
CONSTIPATION
Poison in the intestines—Dysentery, Cholera and terrible griping pains are symptoms of typhoid fever and decaying intestines which are the result of Constipation. A Constipated person is liable to Heat Prostration or Sun Stroke. A physician won't cure for Constipation. You must know this from experience. Your intestines and digestive organs are practically dead or you would not be constipated. Unless they are revived and strengthened serious Diseases of the Blood must follow, as no one can live and be healthy with decayed stomach and bowels. Physicians don't realize this and they drain and weaken. **MULL'S GRAPE TONIC** is a tissue builder, a food especially prepared for the intestines. We will prove to you at our own expense that it cures Constipation and Bowel Trouble because it restores the intestines, cleanses the system, feeds the stomach and renews the blood. Until it was introduced in this country there was no cure for Constipation. A wonderful tonic, a protection against hot weather dangers.
WRITE FOR THIS FREE BOTTLE TODAY
Good for ailing children and nursing mothers.

FREE COUPON
Send this coupon with your name and address and a recent photograph to a free bottle of Mull's Grape Tonic for stomach and bowels, to **MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO.**, 81 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. Give full address and write plainly. The \$1.00 bottle contains nearly three times the size. At drug stores.

SKIN HUMORS
Complete External and Internal Treatment
ONE DOLLAR
Consisting of warm baths with **Cuticura Soap**

to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; **CUTICURA Ointment** to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal; and **CUTICURA Pills** to cool and cleanse the blood.

A Single Bath, using just One Dollar, is often sufficient to cure the most stubborn humors, such as eczema, psoriasis, and itching, and the use of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills, will cure the blood.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of **W. D. & H. J. Stearns**
BOYS AND GIRLS
ADAM'S MAGAZINE
The best and most interesting magazine for boys and girls. It contains stories, puzzles, and all the latest news. **ADAM'S MAGAZINE**, 100 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of **W. D. & H. J. Stearns**
BOYS AND GIRLS
ADAM'S MAGAZINE
The best and most interesting magazine for boys and girls. It contains stories, puzzles, and all the latest news. **ADAM'S MAGAZINE**, 100 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of **W. D. & H. J. Stearns**
BOYS AND GIRLS
ADAM'S MAGAZINE
The best and most interesting magazine for boys and girls. It contains stories, puzzles, and all the latest news. **ADAM'S MAGAZINE**, 100 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.

FAST TRAIN RESCUED
TWENTIETH CENTURY LIMITED
ON 18-HOUR SCHEDULE.
Famous New York Central-Lake Shore
Trains Now Making Regular Trips Between
New York and Chicago in 18
Hours—Accident Not Due to Speed.
The famous New York Central-Lake Shore
Twenty-first Century Limited train, which was wrecked by running into an open switch at Mentor, Ohio, has been restored to the position of the fastest long-distance train in the world. After an extended conference with his staff, President W. H. Newman issued an order which places the "Century" on its former eighteen-hour schedule between Chicago and New York.
This action was taken after a most rigid and searching investigation into the facts, which resulted in the unanimous conclusion that speed was in no way a factor contributing to the disaster at Mentor. For this reason, and this alone, President Newman ordered the restoration of the old schedule.
Had there been the slightest doubt in the mind of a single operating official of any of the New York Central lines upon this point the twin "Century" fliers would still run between Chicago and New York on a twenty-hour schedule. In determining the issue, safety, and safety alone, was the paramount consideration.
In arriving at his decision in the matter President Newman did not rest content with the judgment and opinions of his operating staff nor upon the evidence of the investigation that was conducted and concluded by W. H. Marshall and staff of the Lake Shore and by the detectives employed by the railroad. Commissioner Morris of the Railroad Commission of the State of Ohio and W. O. Jackson, chief inspector of railroads and telegraphs of the State of Ohio, went to the scene of the wreck, and upon their official report President Newman in a large measure based his action in restoring the "Century" to its former running time.
Inspector Jackson's report is sweeping and conclusive upon the most important points in connection with the wreck. He declared that there was no doubt that the switch was opened maliciously and intentionally, but was unable to determine whether it was locked or open. He further states: "I do not think that the speed of the train had anything to do with the wreck, and the number of persons killed. The number killed was due to the fact that the train was so fast that the men had no time to get out of the way. The train was not stopped, and many accommodations trains run as fast between stations as the Twentieth Century Limited."
Commissioner Morris' statement is equally strong upon the point of speed not being a contributing factor, and upon the official statements President Newman feels that he can rely to show to the public, first, that the only thing for the management to do after the wreck was to return to the former schedule until the facts were determined, and that the only logical thing to do now is to revert again to the eighteen-hour schedule.
Had, however, the conclusion regarding the cause of the wreck been different, and had the State Commission and Inspector decided that speed was a factor, President Newman stands ready not only to continue the "Century" on a twenty-hour schedule, but also to go over his entire train service list and revise it wherever the speed of trains came into logical conflict with his action in the matter of the "Century."

He Knew.
"But, my dear sir," protested the banker, "I don't see how you can spare the time to go to the baseball game. You don't know what is going on in your office while you are away."
"Oh, yes, I do," chuckled the old broker with the grandstand ticket. "The office boy is smoking cigarettes and the bookkeeper is making love to the typewriter."

Don't Let Baby Cry.
When baby cries, something is probably wrong with its stomach, or other digestive organs, and no time should be lost in giving it a small dose of Dr. Caldwell's (Laxative) Syrup Pepsin. It is the only safe laxative medicine for Babies and Children, and should always be kept in the house. It contains no injurious ingredients, and can do nothing but good. Try it. Sold by all druggists at 50c and \$1.00. Money back if it fails.

Dumas and His Eccentricities.
Alexandre Dumas, the great French story writer, was very fond and proud of his son Alexandre, who also became a famous author. His regard for him was increased apparently by the fact that the son had a very good appreciation of the value of money, a quality which the father did not possess in the slightest degree.
A writer of recollections relates that he once visited Dumas at St. Germain. He had just been bitten in the hand by his dog and was unable to write, but was dictating a novel.
His son went out as the visitor came in.
"Alexandre has just left me," said the father. "What a good fellow that boy is! Just fancy, this morning I received 650 francs. He said to me, 'I'll take 50 francs of it.' I didn't quite hear and thought he was going to leave me only 50. So I called out: 'Hold on! Let me have 100 of it at least.' But I tell you I'm only going to take 50!" he called out. "Oh, oh," said I, "I thought you were going to take the 100. Well, take as much as you want."

And Dumas added proudly, "What a golden-hearted fellow Alexandre is, to be sure."

LASTING RELIEF.
J. W. Walls, Superintendent of Streets of Lebanon, Ky., says:
"My nightly rest was broken, owing to irregular action of the kidneys. I was suffering intensely from severe pains in the small of my back and through the kidneys and annoyed by painful passages of abnormal secretions. No amount of doctoring relieved this condition. I took Doan's Kidney Pills and experienced quick and lasting relief. Doan's Kidney Pills will prove a blessing to all sufferers from kidney disorders who will give them a fair trial."

Posterior-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., proprietors. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.
An Oversight.
"Now, look at me," howled the bald-headed orator, "and behold what pluck and perseverance will do. I am a self-made man, and—"
"Say," interrupted a small boy in the gallery, "why didn't you finish the job by putting some hair on your head?"

Real Unkind.
"I've—aw—got a conundrum for you, Miss Binkins," said young Raphael.
"What is it—aw—difficult between me and a—aw—look at?"
"I suppose," replied Miss Binkins, "that my ignorance is unparadiseable, but really I don't know."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of **W. D. & H. J. Stearns**
BOYS AND GIRLS
ADAM'S MAGAZINE
The best and most interesting magazine for boys and girls. It contains stories, puzzles, and all the latest news. **ADAM'S MAGAZINE**, 100 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of **W. D. & H. J. Stearns**
BOYS AND GIRLS
ADAM'S MAGAZINE
The best and most interesting magazine for boys and girls. It contains stories, puzzles, and all the latest news. **ADAM'S MAGAZINE**, 100 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of **W. D. & H. J. Stearns**
BOYS AND GIRLS
ADAM'S MAGAZINE
The best and most interesting magazine for boys and girls. It contains stories, puzzles, and all the latest news. **ADAM'S MAGAZINE**, 100 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of **W. D. & H. J. Stearns**
BOYS AND GIRLS
ADAM'S MAGAZINE
The best and most interesting magazine for boys and girls. It contains stories, puzzles, and all the latest news. **ADAM'S MAGAZINE**, 100 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of **W. D. & H. J. Stearns**
BOYS AND GIRLS
ADAM'S MAGAZINE
The best and most interesting magazine for boys and girls. It contains stories, puzzles, and all the latest news. **ADAM'S MAGAZINE**, 100 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of **W. D. & H. J. Stearns**
BOYS AND GIRLS
ADAM'S MAGAZINE
The best and most interesting magazine for boys and girls. It contains stories, puzzles, and all the latest news. **ADAM'S MAGAZINE**, 100 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.

FAST TRAIN RESCUED
TWENTIETH CENTURY LIMITED
ON 18-HOUR SCHEDULE.
Famous New York Central-Lake Shore
Trains Now Making Regular Trips Between
New York and Chicago in 18
Hours—Accident Not Due to Speed.
The famous New York Central-Lake Shore
Twenty-first Century Limited train, which was wrecked by running into an open switch at Mentor, Ohio, has been restored to the position of the fastest long-distance train in the world. After an extended conference with his staff, President W. H. Newman issued an order which places the "Century" on its former eighteen-hour schedule between Chicago and New York.
This action was taken after a most rigid and searching investigation into the facts, which resulted in the unanimous conclusion that speed was in no way a factor contributing to the disaster at Mentor. For this reason, and this alone, President Newman ordered the restoration of the old schedule.
Had there been the slightest doubt in the mind of a single operating official of any of the New York Central lines upon this point the twin "Century" fliers would still run between Chicago and New York on a twenty-hour schedule. In determining the issue, safety, and safety alone, was the paramount consideration.
In arriving at his decision in the matter President Newman did not rest content with the judgment and opinions of his operating staff nor upon the evidence of the investigation that was conducted and concluded by W. H. Marshall and staff of the Lake Shore and by the detectives employed by the railroad. Commissioner Morris of the Railroad Commission of the State of Ohio and W. O. Jackson, chief inspector of railroads and telegraphs of the State of Ohio, went to the scene of the wreck, and upon their official report President Newman in a large measure based his action in restoring the "Century" to its former running time.
Inspector Jackson's report is sweeping and conclusive upon the most important points in connection with the wreck. He declared that there was no doubt that the switch was opened maliciously and intentionally, but was unable to determine whether it was locked or open. He further states: "I do not think that the speed of the train had anything to do with the wreck, and the number of persons killed. The number killed was due to the fact that the train was so fast that the men had no time to get out of the way. The train was not stopped, and many accommodations trains run as fast between stations as the Twentieth Century Limited."
Commissioner Morris' statement is equally strong upon the point of speed not being a contributing factor, and upon the official statements President Newman feels that he can rely to show to the public, first, that the only thing for the management to do after the wreck was to return to the former schedule until the facts were determined, and that the only logical thing to do now is to revert again to the eighteen-hour schedule.
Had, however, the conclusion regarding the cause of the wreck been different, and had the State Commission and Inspector decided that speed was a factor, President Newman stands ready not only to continue the "Century" on a twenty-hour schedule, but also to go over his entire train service list and revise it wherever the speed of trains came into logical conflict with his action in the matter of the "Century."

A TERRIBLE PENCE.
Tibetan Monks Who Suffer Life Imprisonment in Dark Cells.
Perhaps the most terrible penance suffered for religious reasons anywhere in the world is that of the monks of Nyen-de-kyi-buk, as described by Percival Landon in "The Opening of Tibet." These monks live in the ordinary manner during the novitiate; then they go into cells for a period of six months; then, after an interval, for three years and ninety-three days; later for life.
And such a cell! "Almost on a level with the ground," says Mr. Landon, "there was an opening closed with a flat stone from behind. In front of this window was a ledge eighteen inches in width, with two basins beside it, one at each end. The abbot was attended by an acolyte who, by his master's orders, tapped three times sharply on the stone slab. We stood in the little courtyard in the sun and watched that wicket with cold apprehension. I think, on the whole, it was the most uncanny thing I saw in all Tibet. After half a minute's pause the stone moved, or tried to move, but it came to rest again. Then very slowly and uncertainly it was pushed back, and a black chasm was revealed. There was again a pause of thirty seconds, during which imagination ran riot, but I do not think that any other thing could have been as intensely pathetic as that we actually saw."
"A hand, muffled in a tightly wound piece of dirty cloth, for all the world like a stump of an arm, was painfully thrust up, and very weakly it felt along the slab. After a fruitless fumbling the hand slowly quivered back again into the darkness. A few moments later there was again an ineffectual effort, and then the stone slab moved noiselessly across the opening."
"Once a day water and an unleavened cake of flour is placed for the prisoner upon that slab, the signal is given, and he may take it in. His diversion is over for the day, and in the darkness of his cell, where night and day, moon, sunset and the dawn are all alike, he—poor soul!—had thought that another day of his long penance was over."

Great Blunder.
"How did you know I was here?" asked the pretty girl.
"I heard you singing," replied the gallant young man.
"Heard me singing?"
"Yes, and I don't think I ever heard such a beautiful voice."
"Gracious!"
"The song was so sweet and sentimental."
"But that was not a song."
"Not a song?"
"No, it was our college yell."

IN COLONEL'S TOWN
Things Happen.
From the home of the famous "Keyhole" Keegan of Cartersville, away down South, comes an enthusiastic letter about Postum.
"I was in very delicate health, suffering from indigestion and a nervous trouble so severe that I could hardly sleep. The doctor ordered me to discontinue the use of the old kind of coffee, which was like poison to me, producing such extreme disturbance that I could not control myself. But such was my love for it that I could not get my own consent to give it up for some time, and continued to suffer, till my father one day brought home a package of Postum Food Coffee."
"I had the new food drink carefully prepared according to directions, and gave it a fair trial. It proved to have a rich flavor and made a healthy, wholesome and delightful drink. To my taste the addition of cream greatly improves it."
"My health began to improve as soon as the drug effect of the old coffee was removed and the Postum Food Coffee had time to make its influence felt. My nervous troubles were speedily relieved and the sleep which the old coffee drove from my pillow always came to soothe and strengthen me after I had drunk Postum—in a very short time I began to sleep better than I had for years before. I have now used Postum Food Coffee for several years and like it better and find it more beneficial than when I first began. It is an indispensable joy to be relieved of the old distress and sickness." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.
There's a reason.
Read the little book, "The Road to Well-being," in each pkg.

THE MONTHLY TRIAL
HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, BEARING-DOWN PAINS.
A Woman Tells How She Has Become Well and Strong after Years of Misery Due to Irregular Functions.
The fact that one woman is bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked, strong and cheerful, while another is pale, weak and depressed, is due more often than otherwise to the irregularity in the one case and the irregularity in the other of the functions that are peculiar to the sex. When these are disturbed everything goes wrong; pain and discomfort are felt all over the body; the sensations are often terrifying.
"For four years," said Mrs. Davis recently, "I suffered indescribable misery from sick headaches every month, accompanied by fainting spells, shortness of breath and severe pain in my left side. There were also bearing-down pains, at times so acute that I could not stand up, and my head was full of ringing sounds. It seemed as if everything was going to hit me in the eyes. I was compelled to lie down with closed eyes for hours to get a little relief. When I attempted to arise everything would whirl around and it would grow so dark that I could scarcely see any object."
"Couldn't your doctor help you?"
"Five doctors in all treated me, but I got no lasting benefit. Besides I used a lot of advertised remedies. The only medicine, however, that had the desired effect was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they are truly a godsend to women. I did not have much faith in them when I began to take them. I found myself, however, so much better after using two boxes that I began to believe in them. They checked right away the decline into which I was going. My troubles kept lessening and finally disappeared altogether."

"How long did it take for a cure?"
"After I had used several boxes my health was all right. I had taken on flesh and was strong and hearty. I feel today in spirits more like a girl of sixteen than a woman of my years."
Mrs. C. H. Davis' address is Carmel, Maine, R. F. D. No. 3. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are confidently offered to women for the cure of anemia, chlorosis, painful and irregular periods, and all forms of weakness. They are sold by every druggist.

She Thought of Nothing.
"Your little birdie has been very very ill," she wrote to the young man. "It is some sort of nervous trouble, and the doctors said I must have perfect rest and quiet, and that I must think of nothing. And all the time, dear Gussy, I thought constantly of you."
The young man read it over and then read it through very slowly, and put it in his pocket, and went out under the silent stars, and kept thinking, and thinking, and thinking.

She Thought of Nothing.
"Your little birdie has been very very ill," she wrote to the young man. "It is some sort of nervous trouble, and the doctors said I must have perfect rest and quiet, and that I must think of nothing. And all the time, dear Gussy, I thought constantly of you."
The young man read it over and then read it through very slowly, and put it in his pocket, and went out under the silent stars, and kept thinking, and thinking, and thinking.

She Thought of Nothing.
"Your little birdie has been very very ill," she wrote to the young man. "It is some sort of nervous trouble, and the doctors said I must have perfect rest and quiet, and that I must think of nothing. And all the time, dear Gussy, I thought constantly of you."
The young man read it over and then read it through very slowly, and put it in his pocket, and went out under the silent stars, and kept thinking, and thinking, and thinking.

She Thought of Nothing.
"Your little birdie has been very very ill," she wrote to the young man. "It is some sort of nervous trouble, and the doctors said I must have perfect rest and quiet, and that I must think of nothing. And all the time, dear Gussy, I thought constantly of you."
The young man read it over and then read it through very slowly, and put it in his pocket, and went out under the silent stars, and kept thinking, and thinking, and thinking.

She Thought of Nothing.
"Your little birdie has been very very ill," she wrote to the young man. "It is some sort of nervous trouble, and the doctors said I must have perfect rest and quiet, and that I must think of nothing. And all the time, dear Gussy, I thought constantly of you."
The young man read it over and then read it through very slowly, and put it in his pocket, and went out under the silent stars, and kept thinking, and thinking, and thinking.

She Thought of Nothing.
"Your little birdie has been very very ill," she wrote to the young man. "It is some sort of nervous trouble, and the doctors said I must have perfect rest and quiet, and that I must think of nothing. And all the time, dear Gussy, I thought constantly of you."
The young man read it over and then read it through very slowly, and put it in his pocket, and went out under the silent stars, and kept thinking, and thinking, and thinking.

She Thought of Nothing.
"Your little birdie has been very very ill," she wrote to the young man. "It is some sort of nervous trouble, and the doctors said I must have perfect rest and quiet, and that I must think of nothing. And all the time, dear Gussy, I thought constantly of you."
The young man read it over and then read it through very slowly, and put it in his pocket, and went out under the silent stars, and kept thinking, and thinking, and thinking.

She Thought of Nothing.
"Your little birdie has been very very ill," she wrote to the young man. "It is some sort of nervous trouble, and the doctors said I must have perfect rest and quiet, and that I must think of nothing. And all the time, dear Gussy, I thought constantly of you."
The young man read it over and then read it through very slowly, and put it in his pocket, and went out under the silent stars, and kept thinking, and thinking, and thinking.

PROFITS OF THE PACKERS.
There has been a great deal of disappointment because the Garfield report shows that the profits of the packing industry only amount to about two per cent on the volume of business transacted. There is no doubt, however, that the report is correct.
The census reports compiled by the government in 1900, before the agitation regarding the "beef trust" began, throw considerable light on this question. It appears from the census that the packing industry is conducted on a smaller margin of gross profit than any other industry in America. The gross margin of profit of 871 flour and grain mills in Illinois, in the census year, was nearly seven per cent on the volume of business. The gross margin of fifty-one wholesale slaughtering and meat packing establishments in Illinois was only about one-third as large, or a little more than two per cent on the volume of business.
The millers have not been accused of being in a "trust," and combinations would seem impossible in a business where there are several thousand mills in the United States competing actively for the flour trade, but it appears that the gross profits of the millers are larger than the gross profits of the packers. It may turn out that the agitation regarding the packing industry will show the same result as the all-around in shearing the pig: "All squeal and no wool."

PROFITS OF THE PACKERS.
There has been a great deal of disappointment because the Garfield report shows that the profits of the packing industry only amount to about two per cent on the volume of business transacted. There is no doubt, however, that the report is correct.
The census reports compiled by the government in 1900, before the agitation regarding the "beef trust" began, throw considerable light on this question. It appears from the census that the packing industry is conducted on a smaller margin of gross profit than any other industry in America. The gross margin of profit of 871 flour and grain mills in Illinois, in the census year, was nearly seven per cent on the volume of business. The gross margin of fifty-one wholesale slaughtering and meat packing establishments in Illinois was only about one-third as large, or a little more than two per cent on the volume of business.
The millers have not been accused of being in a "trust," and combinations would seem impossible in a business where there are several thousand mills in the United States competing actively for the flour trade, but it appears that the gross profits of the millers are larger than the gross profits of the packers. It may turn out that the agitation regarding the packing industry will show the same result as the all-around in shearing the pig: "All squeal and no wool."

PROFITS OF THE PACKERS.
There has been a great deal of disappointment because the Garfield report shows that the profits of the packing industry only amount to about two per cent on the volume of business transacted. There is no doubt, however, that the report is correct.
The census reports compiled by the government in 1900, before the agitation regarding the "beef trust" began, throw considerable light on this question. It appears from the census that the packing industry is conducted on a smaller margin of gross profit than any other industry in America. The gross margin of profit of 871 flour and grain mills in Illinois, in the census year, was nearly seven per cent on the volume of business. The gross margin of fifty-one wholesale slaughtering and meat packing establishments in Illinois was only about one-third as large, or a little more than two per cent on the volume of business.
The millers have not been accused of being in a "trust," and combinations would seem impossible in a business where there are several thousand mills in the United States competing actively for the flour trade, but it appears that the gross profits of the millers are larger than the gross profits of the packers. It may turn out that the agitation regarding the packing industry will show the same result as the all-around in shearing the pig: "All squeal and no wool."

PROFITS OF THE PACKERS.
There has been a great deal of disappointment because the Garfield report shows that the profits of the packing industry only amount to about two per cent on the volume of business transacted. There is no doubt, however, that the report is correct.
The census reports compiled by the government in 1900, before the agitation regarding the "beef trust" began, throw considerable light on this question. It appears from the census that the packing industry is conducted on a smaller margin of gross profit than any other industry in America. The gross margin of profit of 871 flour and grain mills in Illinois, in the census year, was nearly seven per cent on the volume of business. The gross margin of fifty-one wholesale slaughtering and meat packing establishments in Illinois was only about one-third as large, or a little more than two per cent on the volume of business.
The millers have not been accused of being in a "trust," and combinations would seem impossible in a business where there are several thousand mills in the United States competing actively for the flour trade, but it appears that the gross profits of the millers are larger than the gross profits of the packers. It may turn out that the agitation regarding the packing industry will show the same result as the all-around in shearing the pig: "All squeal and no wool."

PROFITS OF THE PACKERS.
There has been a great deal of disappointment because the Garfield report shows that the profits of the packing industry only amount to about two per cent on the volume of business transacted. There is no doubt, however, that the report is correct.
The census reports compiled by the government in 1900, before the agitation regarding the "beef trust" began, throw considerable light on this question. It appears from the census that the packing industry is conducted on a smaller margin of gross profit than any other industry in America. The gross margin of profit of 871 flour and grain mills in Illinois, in the census year, was nearly seven per cent on the volume of business. The gross margin of fifty-one wholesale slaughtering and meat packing establishments in Illinois was only about one-third as large, or a little more than two per cent on the volume of business.
The millers have not been accused of being in a "trust," and combinations would seem impossible in a business where there are several thousand mills in the United States competing actively for the flour trade, but it appears that the gross profits of the millers are larger than the gross profits of the packers. It may turn out that the agitation regarding the packing industry will show the same result as the all-around in shearing the pig: "All squeal and no wool."

PROFITS OF THE PACKERS.
There has been a great deal of disappointment because the Garfield report shows that the profits of the packing industry only amount to about two per cent on the volume of business transacted. There is no doubt, however, that the report is correct.
The census reports compiled by the government in 1900, before the agitation regarding the "beef trust" began, throw considerable light on this question. It appears from the census that the packing industry is conducted on a smaller margin of gross profit than any other industry in America. The gross margin of profit of 871 flour and grain mills in Illinois, in the census year, was nearly seven per cent on the volume of business. The gross margin of fifty-one wholesale slaughtering and meat packing establishments in Illinois was only about one-third as large, or a little more than two per cent on the volume of business.
The millers have not been accused of being in a "trust," and combinations would seem impossible in a business where there are several thousand mills in the United States competing actively for the flour trade, but it appears that the gross profits of the millers are larger than the gross profits of the packers. It may turn out that the agitation regarding the packing industry will show the same result as the all-around in shearing the pig: "All squeal and no wool."

PROFITS OF THE PACKERS.
There has been a great deal of disappointment because the Garfield report shows that the profits of the packing industry only amount to about two per cent on the volume of business transacted. There is no doubt, however, that the report is correct.
The census reports compiled by the government in 1900, before the agitation regarding the "beef trust" began, throw considerable light on this question. It appears from the census that the packing industry is conducted on a smaller margin of gross profit than any other industry in America. The gross margin of profit of 871 flour and grain mills in Illinois, in the census year, was nearly seven per cent on the volume of business. The gross margin of fifty-one wholesale slaughtering and meat packing establishments in Illinois was only about one-third as large, or a little more than two per cent on the volume of business.
The millers have not been accused of being in a "trust," and combinations would seem impossible in a business where there are several thousand mills in the United States competing actively for the flour trade, but it appears that the gross profits of the millers are larger than the gross profits of the packers. It may turn out that the agitation regarding the packing industry will show the same result as the all-around in shearing the pig: "All squeal and no wool."

PROFITS OF THE PACKERS.
There has been a great deal of disappointment because the Garfield report shows that the profits of the packing industry only amount to about two per cent on the volume of business transacted. There is no doubt, however, that the report is correct.
The census reports compiled by the government in 1900, before the agitation regarding the "beef trust" began, throw considerable light on this question. It appears from the census that the packing industry is conducted on a smaller margin of gross profit than any other industry in America. The gross margin of profit of 871 flour and grain mills in Illinois, in the census year, was nearly seven per cent on the volume of business. The gross margin of fifty-one wholesale slaughtering and meat packing establishments in Illinois was only about one-third as large, or a little more than two per cent on the volume of business.
The millers have not been accused of being in a "trust," and combinations would seem impossible in a business where there are several thousand mills in the United States competing actively for the flour trade, but it appears that the gross profits of the millers are larger than the gross profits of the packers. It may turn out that the agitation regarding the packing industry will show the same result as the all-around in shearing the pig: "All squeal and no wool."

PROFITS OF THE PACKERS.
There has been a great deal of disappointment because the Garfield report shows that the profits of the packing industry only amount to about two per cent on the volume of business transacted. There is no doubt, however, that the report is correct.
The census reports compiled by the government in 1900, before the agitation regarding the "beef trust" began, throw considerable light on this question. It appears from the census that the packing industry is conducted on a smaller margin of gross profit than any other industry in America. The gross margin of profit of 871 flour and grain mills in Illinois, in the census year, was nearly seven per cent on the volume of business. The gross margin of fifty-one wholesale slaughtering and meat packing establishments in Illinois was only about one-third as large, or a little more than two per cent on the volume of business.
The millers have not been accused of being in a "trust," and combinations would seem impossible in a business where there are several thousand mills in the United States competing actively for the flour trade, but it appears that the gross profits of the millers are larger than the gross profits of the packers. It may turn out that the agitation regarding the packing industry will show the same result as the all-around in shearing the pig: "All squeal and no wool."

PROFITS OF THE PACKERS.
There has been a great deal of disappointment because the Garfield report shows that the profits of the packing industry only amount to about two per cent on the volume of business transacted. There is no doubt, however, that the report is correct.
The census reports compiled by the government in 1900, before the agitation regarding the "beef trust" began, throw considerable light on this question. It appears from the census that the packing industry is conducted on a smaller margin of gross profit than any other industry in America. The gross margin of profit of 871 flour and grain mills in Illinois, in the census year, was nearly seven per cent on the volume of business. The gross margin of fifty-one wholesale slaughtering and meat packing establishments in Illinois was only about one-third as large, or a little more than two per cent on the volume of business.
The millers have not been accused of being in a "trust," and combinations would seem impossible in a business where there are several thousand mills in the United States competing actively for the flour trade, but it appears that the gross profits of the millers are larger than the gross profits of the packers. It may turn out that the agitation regarding the packing industry will show the same result as the all-around in shearing the pig: "All squeal and no wool."

PROFITS OF THE PACKERS.
There has been a great deal of disappointment because the Garfield report shows that the profits of the packing industry only amount to about two per cent on the volume of business transacted. There is no doubt, however, that the report is correct.
The census reports compiled by the government in 1900, before the agitation regarding the "beef trust" began, throw considerable light on this question. It appears from the census that the packing industry is conducted on a smaller margin of gross profit than any other industry in America. The gross margin of profit of 871 flour and grain mills in Illinois, in the census year, was nearly seven per cent on the volume of business. The gross margin of fifty-one wholesale slaughtering and meat packing establishments in Illinois was only about one-third as large, or a little more than two per cent on the volume of business.
The millers have not been accused of being in a "trust," and combinations would seem impossible in a business where there are several thousand mills in the United States competing actively for the flour trade, but it appears that the gross profits of the millers are larger than the gross profits of the packers. It may turn out that the agitation regarding the packing industry will show the same result as the all-around in shearing the pig: "All squeal and no wool."

PROFITS OF THE PACKERS.
There has been a great deal of disappointment because the Garfield report shows that the profits of the packing industry only amount to about two per cent on the volume of business transacted. There is no doubt, however, that the report is correct.
The census reports compiled by the government in 1900, before the agitation regarding the "beef trust" began, throw considerable light on this question. It appears from the census that the packing industry is conducted on a smaller margin of gross profit than any other industry in America. The gross margin of profit of 871 flour and grain mills in Illinois, in the census year, was nearly seven per cent on the volume of business. The gross margin of fifty-one wholesale slaughtering and meat packing establishments in Illinois was only about one-third as large, or a little more than two per cent on the volume of business.
The millers have not been accused of being in a "trust," and combinations would seem impossible in a business where there are several thousand mills in the United States competing actively for the flour trade, but it appears that the gross profits of the millers are larger than the gross profits of the packers. It may turn out that the agitation regarding the packing industry will show the same result as the all-around in shearing the pig: "All squeal and no wool."

PROFITS OF THE PACKERS.
There has been a great deal of disappointment because the Garfield report shows that the profits of the packing industry only amount to about two per cent on the volume of business transacted. There is no doubt, however, that the report is correct.
The census reports compiled by the government in 1900, before the agitation regarding the "beef trust" began, throw considerable light on this question. It appears from the census that the packing industry is conducted on a smaller margin of gross profit than any other industry in America. The gross margin of profit of 871 flour and grain mills in Illinois, in the census year, was nearly seven per cent on the volume of business. The gross margin of fifty-one wholesale slaughtering and meat packing establishments in Illinois was only about one-third as large, or a little more than two per cent on the volume of business.
The millers have not been accused of being in a "trust," and combinations would seem impossible in a business where there are several thousand mills in the United States competing actively for the flour trade, but it appears that the gross profits of the millers are larger than the gross profits of the packers. It may turn out that the agitation regarding the packing industry will show the same result as the all-around in shearing the pig: "All squeal and no wool."

PROFITS OF THE PACKERS.
There has been a great deal of disappointment because the Garfield report shows that the profits of the packing industry only amount to about two per cent on the volume of business transacted. There is no doubt, however, that the report is correct.
The census reports compiled by the government in 1900, before

3 THE

A BOY ON A FARM.

By Charles D. Warner.

Say what you will about the general usefulness of boys, it is my impression that a farm without a boy would very soon come to grief. What a boy does is the life of the farm. He is the factory always in demand, and always expected to do the thousand and one things that nobody else will do. Upon him falls the odds and ends, the most difficult things. After everybody else is through, he is to finish up. His work is like a woman's—perpetually waiting on others. Everybody knows how much easier it is to cook a good dinner than to wash the dishes afterwards. Consider what a boy on a farm is required to do—things that must be done, or life would actually stop. It is understood, to the first place, that he is to do all the errands, to go to the store, to the post office, and carry all sorts of messages. If he had as many legs as the centipede they would tire before night. His two short limbs seem to him entirely inadequate to the task. He would like to have as many legs as a wheel has spokes, and rotate in about the same way. This he tries to do, and the people who have seen him "turning cartwheels" along the side of the road supposed that he was amusing himself and idling his time—he was only trying to invent a new mode of locomotion, so that he could economize his legs and do his errands with greater dispatch. He practices standing on his head in order to accustom himself to any position. Leap-frog is one of his methods of getting over the ground quickly. He would willingly go on an errand any distance if he could leap-frog it with a few boys. He has a natural genius for combining pleasure with business; this is why, when he is sent to the spring for a pitcher of water, he is absent so long; for he stops to poke the frog that sits on the stone, or if there is a pen-spout, to put his hand over the spout and squirt the water a little while. He is the one who spreads the grass as the men cut it; he stows it away in the barn; he rides the horse to cultivate the corn, up and down the hot, weary rows; he picks up the potatoes when they are dug; he brings wood and water, and splits kindling; he gets up the cows, and turns out the cows. Whether he is in the house or out of the house, there is always something to do. Just before school in the winter he shovels paths; in the summer he turns the grindstone. He knows where there are lots of wintergreens and sweet flags, but, instead of going for them, he is to stay indoors and pare apples and stone raisins and pound something in a mortar. And yet, with his mind full of schemes of what he would like to do, and his hands full of occupation, he is an idle boy who has nothing to busy himself with but school and chores. He would gladly do all the work if somebody else would do all the chores, he thinks; and yet I doubt if any boy ever amounted to anything in the world, or was of much use as a man, who did not enjoy the advantages of a liberal education in the way of chores.

WANT MEN WHO CAN DO THINGS.

By David L. Hall.

Today the millionaire who heads a great business takes such a true measure of the men under him that he is not likely to fail to recognize it if they have ability. The man with the ambition to succeed who has selected his line of achievement has only to be certain that he has the qualities which will enable him to make good and to be ready to recognize his opportunity when it comes. He does not, as a rule, have to overcome prejudice on the part of the man who needs assistance.

"We want men who can do things," said Pierpont Morgan to a group of men in a consultation during which came up the question of finding a way to connect a certain railway system with Pittsburgh. It was in answer to a suggestion made by George F. Baer, the carrying out of which had a strong influence later in making him the president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway. All but Baer had expressed their opinion that legally the thing was impos-

THE WAY.

The pathway to the Land of Life
Passes the threshold of my door.
It turns down yonder narrow street,
Hedged by the dwellings of the poor.
It winds beside the house of woe,
Under its pines where wretches wait.
Who strive too swiftly on that road
Reaches the end too late.

But he who pauses, turning back,
For deed of love, for word of cheer,
Faithful, unshaken, unafraid,
Nor wondering if the end be near—
Let where the shadow blackest falls,
Who strive too swiftly on that strife,
Enters through the uplifted gates
Into the Land of Life.

—Independent.

AN INHERITANCE.

My boy, I have sent for you to make a very important announcement. Since the Earl of Ballincorne is dead, childless, you are the rightful heir to that earldom. No, don't smile incredulously, thinking your old grandmother to be wandering in her second childhood, but listen to what I am about to tell you.

I wish I could make you understand the difference in this early part of the nineteenth century, when Mr. Stephenson has succeeded in drawing coaches by steam, and the middle of the eighteenth century, when coaching was in its prime and we who rode had the excitement of an occasional robbery. The highwayman was not the brute who now murders first and robs afterward, but was often a gentleman, especially to women. When I was a girl of 20, I traveled from London to York with my father, and on the road we met one of those gentlemen who were passing a lonely part of the road in the dusk of the evening, when we heard an order to the coachman to stop. A masked man rode up to the coach window holding a pistol in each hand and demanding some valuables. His voice was soft and pleasant, and his hand was white and shapely, and I noticed that the lace that fell over it was of the finest texture.

My father had but little money with him, but he did have a valuable snuff-box that had been presented him by the king himself. He told the highwayman that if he would send it to our house in York his money would be returned five times its value and no questions asked. The robber scarce seemed to hear him, so latent was his greed, but he did not refuse to do so, but with a fair skin, as blue as eyes, as golden a head of hair as any girl in England.

"Good sir," said the robber, "I would not take your snuff-box but for the opportunity it gives me to take it to your house, and if I decline the price offered upon it please put the snuff-box in the hands of the young lady beside you, whose beauty and in-

LABOR UNIONS NEED RESPONSIBILITY.

By F. W. Canning.

The one salient fact of modern industry is the concentration of capital. One per cent of the families of this country own and control more of the capital that is used in the industrial work of the country than the remaining 99 per cent. As a natural result, there has come about a social cleavage in industrial society, one class owning and controlling the instruments of production, the other class merely selling its labor, whether mental or manual, skilled or unskilled, for competitive wages.

These facts made the organization of labor a primary necessity of modern labor. No one familiar with the industrial history of the past century can deny that organization is not only the right but the necessity of modern labor. The strike is often the only means available for correcting intolerable conditions as to the simplest sanitary safeguards. For instance, I have worked sixteen hours a day for \$8 a month and my keep, such as it was. I often felt like striking, but I could not, for I was unorganized.

One of the great needs of organized labor, however, is greater responsibility. With the organization of capital has come responsibility, and the same should be the case with labor. I believe that the hope for the future depends primarily upon this—the legal responsibility of organized labor. Through some method for the incorporation of organized labor I believe there would follow the development of a jurisprudence adjusting the relations of the two classes.

FAIL TO GET THEIR MONEY'S WORTH.

By F. W. Canning.

I have some friends who took a house worth \$500 a year rent because it was offered to them at \$300. They tell me that they therefore gained \$200 a year. They could have got just the house that would have fitted them for \$250, and instead of "making \$200 a year" they appear to me to be losing a steady \$50 per annum.

In eating, drinking, rents, clothes and everything else we have to purchase we are all liable to make the same mistake. I have found many bargains which have been the dearest things I ever purchased. It is not that they were not worth the money, but the money, if spent in another direction, was worth more to me. I have known some appalling instances of wages and salaries, the larger part of which has been spent in securing what was of the slightest value to the purchaser. In one way every penny spent secured its pennyworth, but in another way the thing bought was not worth a halfpenny.

Getting one's money's worth is an occupation full of problems. I know a man who walks to his office two miles every day to save car fare. What he wears out in boots he entirely ignores. I know another who, when suddenly reduced to his last \$100 note, spent \$30 in purchasing a hat and a suit of clothes. It might have seemed ridiculous extravagance, but his smart appearance helped him to get a good situation in two days. I consider that he got more than his money's worth there. "The value of a thing is what it is worth to the buyer," said a political economist, and he undoubtedly was right.

PAJAMAS HEALTHFUL.

Many Men Now Wearing Them for the Sake of Comfort.

"It was not always so," said a manufacturer of sleeping garments, "but in every great city nowadays practically every man wears, when he goes to bed, suitable sleeping clothes of some sort, either a night shirt or pajamas."

In cities probably 50 per cent of the men now wear pajamas, with the proportion of pajamas worn continuing to increase. I don't like them myself, but undoubtedly they have their merits. Pajamas, for instance, are handier to wear in a sleeping car, and they are a blessing to a man who has to get up in the night to tend the baby.

"But though in the greater cities practically every man nowadays wears sleeping garments of some sort, it is not so everywhere throughout the country. There are everywhere men whose occupations would prevent them from wearing sleeping garments, men who must turn in ready to get up and out at a moment's notice. And there are still great numbers of men, in smaller places and in remoter parts, who have not yet learned the comfort and healthfulness of sleeping garments."

The same thing cannot be said of women. Women everywhere, the country over, and in city and country alike, do wear nightgowns, as they have long, if not always done. Do women wear pajamas in these days? Well, some, but not many.

"It was a little fad to wear them, for a time, and there are some women who now wear them; but their number is not large and the custom is not growing."

Is Pajamas Fashionable?

A man and woman, possibly content, playing the purchase of a wedding present, were standing in front of a store window a few days ago gazing at some brown figures, several of them by celebrated artists. After a brief silence the woman asked: "Are they fashionable, I wonder?"—Philadelphia Press.

The reason it takes two women so long to say good-by is that they are both deterred to have the last word.

SECRETARY HAY DIES

PASSING AWAY OF GREAT AMERICAN DIPLOMAT.

End of Notable Career Comes Suddenly, When Signs of Recovery Are Evident—Was Associate and Friend of Lincoln and McKinley.

John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, died at 12:35 Saturday morning at his summer home at Sunapee Lake, near Newbury, N. H. The signs immediately preceding his death were those of pulmonary embolism. Secretary Hay had been ailing for several months, and a trip to Europe was taken in the hope that it would bring about complete recovery. Mr. Hay, however, collapsed on the dock as he was leaving New York, and despite encouraging reports during the voyage and his stay in Europe, his friends never felt convinced he would regain health. On his return to this country the Secretary seemed in much improved condition, but a collapse a few days ago again brought fear to relatives and friends.

Career of John Hay.

John Hay was born at Salem, Ind., on Oct. 8, 1838. His father was a physician. Young Hay was graduated at Brown University and then began the study of law in the office of his uncle, Milton Hay, at Springfield, Ill.

Mr. Hay was educated for the bar, but never became a lawyer. He became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, for Milton Hay was one of Lincoln's confidential friends and near neighbors. John Hay was a bright, clever young man,



SECRETARY HAY.

and Lincoln saw such promise in him that he made him one of his secretaries and took him to Washington. He did not disappoint Lincoln, but became most useful to him in the White House.

At the close of the Lincoln administration John Hay was sent to Paris as secretary of the American legation, and there he began his diplomatic career. Hay had a fine opportunity to study the court of the last Napoleon and the gay Parisian world before the overthrow of the empire. He was transferred to other European legations and in turn served as secretary in Vienna and Madrid, where he became acquainted with the most brilliant courts of Europe.

Went to America in 1870, Mr. Hay became an editorial writer for the New York Tribune. Horace Greeley regarded him as one of the most brilliant men of the Tribune staff. During that time he wrote "Little Breeces" and his other famous series.

He married a woman of wealth and built a magnificent house in Washington, which became one of the social centers of the national capital, where gathered the literary men and women, the men of science and the diplomatic representatives.

He was Assistant Secretary of State in Hayes's administration. From 1870 to 1890 he took an active part in presidential campaigns. When Mr. McKinley was elected President he sent Mr. Hay as ambassador to England. In September, 1898, he was recalled to become Secretary of State in place of Judge Day.

Although Mr. Hay secured the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, brought about the reference of the most far-reaching question in the recent Venezuela dispute—priority in payment for a belligerent claimant—to the international court of The Hague and arranged for the peaceable adjustment of the Alaska boundary question, he is known throughout the world principally for the breadth and foresight of his policy in Asia.

When it became plain that Germany, Russia and other great powers were pursuing a provocative policy, aimed at the destruction and division of the Chinese empire, Mr. Hay inaugurated his now historic movement for the "open door" in China by asking France, Russia, Germany, England, Italy and Japan to give formal assurance that each nation would agree to the open door.

That was the first step toward the dominance of the moral influence of America in Asia. When the legations were besieged in Peking and the chancelleries of Europe demanded the destruction of the reigning Chinese dynasty it was Mr. Hay alone who insisted that the legations were safe and that the United States at least was not at war with the Chinese government.

And when the Chinese empire lay prostrate at the feet of the great powers it was Mr. Hay who persuaded Europe to moderate its demands for indemnity and restore authority to the Chinese government.

SECRETARY HAY DIES

PASSING AWAY OF GREAT AMERICAN DIPLOMAT.

End of Notable Career Comes Suddenly, When Signs of Recovery Are Evident—Was Associate and Friend of Lincoln and McKinley.

John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, died at 12:35 Saturday morning at his summer home at Sunapee Lake, near Newbury, N. H. The signs immediately preceding his death were those of pulmonary embolism. Secretary Hay had been ailing for several months, and a trip to Europe was taken in the hope that it would bring about complete recovery. Mr. Hay, however, collapsed on the dock as he was leaving New York, and despite encouraging reports during the voyage and his stay in Europe, his friends never felt convinced he would regain health. On his return to this country the Secretary seemed in much improved condition, but a collapse a few days ago again brought fear to relatives and friends.

Career of John Hay.

John Hay was born at Salem, Ind., on Oct. 8, 1838. His father was a physician. Young Hay was graduated at Brown University and then began the study of law in the office of his uncle, Milton Hay, at Springfield, Ill.

Mr. Hay was educated for the bar, but never became a lawyer. He became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, for Milton Hay was one of Lincoln's confidential friends and near neighbors. John Hay was a bright, clever young man,

SECRETARY HAY DIES

PASSING AWAY OF GREAT AMERICAN DIPLOMAT.

End of Notable Career Comes Suddenly, When Signs of Recovery Are Evident—Was Associate and Friend of Lincoln and McKinley.

John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, died at 12:35 Saturday morning at his summer home at Sunapee Lake, near Newbury, N. H. The signs immediately preceding his death were those of pulmonary embolism. Secretary Hay had been ailing for several months, and a trip to Europe was taken in the hope that it would bring about complete recovery. Mr. Hay, however, collapsed on the dock as he was leaving New York, and despite encouraging reports during the voyage and his stay in Europe, his friends never felt convinced he would regain health. On his return to this country the Secretary seemed in much improved condition, but a collapse a few days ago again brought fear to relatives and friends.

Career of John Hay.

John Hay was born at Salem, Ind., on Oct. 8, 1838. His father was a physician. Young Hay was graduated at Brown University and then began the study of law in the office of his uncle, Milton Hay, at Springfield, Ill.

Mr. Hay was educated for the bar, but never became a lawyer. He became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, for Milton Hay was one of Lincoln's confidential friends and near neighbors. John Hay was a bright, clever young man,



OLD VETERANS HERE.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT IN TRAVERSE CITY.

Attendance the Largest in Several Years Despite Falling Off in Numbers of Living Soldiers of Rebellion—Can't Be Called Commander.

Traverse City Correspondence.

The Department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic, dwelt with the people of this city for three days recently while its annual encampment was held.

The first day was spent in the general reception of arriving delegates. In the evening a reception was tendered Gen. W. W. Blackman of Boston, commander-in-chief; Col. Geo. H. Hopkins of Detroit, department commander; the staff officers, ladies of the G. A. R. and of W. R. C. at the Park Place Hotel.

While here and there in the parade Tuesday a veteran had to be supported by a comrade, in the main the men were just as sprightly as of yore. One veteran, H. D. Young of Michigan, is so crippled that he is unable to walk, but took his place in line with a tricycle, and went over the whole line of march. There was not a colored man in the line, but one Indian, Aaron Pakwanga, who served in Company I, First Michigan volunteers, had a place. The parade was reviewed by National Commander Blackman, Department Commander George H. Hopkins and staff.

Although the veterans are decreasing in numbers yearly the attendance this year is believed to be the largest in several years, fully 900, including friends and wives, being present. The significance of the decrease was realized when Commander Hopkins, in his address Tuesday morning, stated that for the first time in the history of the organization, there had been no new posts added during the year. Two applications had been received for blanks, but nothing further had been heard. At the camp fire that night addresses were made by Commander-in-Chief Blackman, Department Commander Hopkins, United States Pension Agent O. S. Jones of Detroit and Judge Daboll of St. Johns. Among the distinguished guests of the city were Hon. Frederick R. Tucker, president of the Memorial university of Mason, Iowa, a national institution conducted by the Sons of Veterans.

Ex-President of the W. R. C. Mrs. Knapp presented an elegant silk flag to the Traverse City high school with a splendid address on patriotism. In the hall of the State W. R. C. a gold medal was presented by Mrs. Kate Jones, national instructor, to Merton Wilson of the high school, for his excellent oration on "Patriotism" at commencement.

The election of officers wound up the business session of the encampment Wednesday morning. For department commander, Ellery C. Cannon of Everett, won by a large majority; section commander, M. L. Morgan of the city of McPherson Post, No. 18, Traverse City; junior vice, S. M. Kent, Grand Rapids; medical director, Dr. W. W. Root, Mason; chaplain, W. M. Putnam, Lansing. The location of the next encampment was left with the council of administration.

Although the G. A. R. encampment closed Wednesday afternoon, the Women's Relief Corps did not conclude its session until Thursday afternoon. The day was devoted to committee reports and the installation of officers. The new president, Mrs. Eva Gray of Grand Rapids, announced her appointments, with the exception of department secretary, as follows: Chaplain, Mrs. Gertrude Walker, Ionia; department instructor, Nellie Briggs, Grosseau; councilor, Mandy J. Halstead, Concord; I. & O. officer, Ida R. Arnold, Kalamazoo; patriotic instructor, Carrie Hammett, Battle. There were three candidates for the office of president. Mrs. Gray won out by a shrewd move that, if she were a man, would make her a political leader. The other candidates were quartered at the Park Hotel and did not mingle to any extent with the delegates, who ate at the Baptist church, where the meetings were held, and slept on cots. Mrs. Gray was not a pronounced candidate, but she quietly took up her abode with the delegates and with the workers, and the noon before election launched her boom. It took three ballots to decide the matter, but Mrs. Gray won out.

Sons of Veterans elected these officers: Commander, F. J. Kellogg of Battle Creek, re-elected; senior vice, I. B. Gilbert, Traverse City; division council, D. D. Eddy, Grand Rapids; M. E. Cowdin of Rockford, and F. C. Stilson of Battle Creek.

OLD VETERANS HERE.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT IN TRAVERSE CITY.

Attendance the Largest in Several Years Despite Falling Off in Numbers of Living Soldiers of Rebellion—Can't Be Called Commander.

Traverse City Correspondence.

The Department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic, dwelt with the people of this city for three days recently while its annual encampment was held.

The first day was spent in the general reception of arriving delegates. In the evening a reception was tendered Gen. W. W. Blackman of Boston, commander-in-chief; Col. Geo. H. Hopkins of Detroit, department commander; the staff officers, ladies of the G. A. R. and of W. R. C. at the Park Place Hotel.

While here and there in the parade Tuesday a veteran had to be supported by a comrade, in the main the men were just as sprightly as of yore. One veteran, H. D. Young of Michigan, is so crippled that he is unable to walk, but took his place in line with a tricycle, and went over the whole line of march. There was not a colored man in the line, but one Indian, Aaron Pakwanga, who served in Company I, First Michigan volunteers, had a place. The parade was reviewed by National Commander Blackman, Department Commander George H. Hopkins and staff.

Although the veterans are decreasing in numbers yearly the attendance this year is believed to be the largest in several years, fully 900, including friends and wives, being present. The significance of the decrease was realized when Commander Hopkins, in his address Tuesday morning, stated that for the first time in the history of the organization, there had been no new posts added during the year. Two applications had been received for blanks, but nothing further had been heard. At the camp fire that night addresses were made by Commander-in-Chief Blackman, Department Commander Hopkins, United States Pension Agent O. S. Jones of Detroit and Judge Daboll of St. Johns. Among the distinguished guests of the city were Hon. Frederick R. Tucker, president of the Memorial university of Mason, Iowa, a national institution conducted by the Sons of Veterans.

Ex-President of the W. R. C. Mrs. Knapp presented an elegant silk flag to the Traverse City high school with a splendid address on patriotism. In the hall of the State W. R. C. a gold medal was presented by Mrs. Kate Jones, national instructor, to Merton Wilson of the high school, for his excellent oration on "Patriotism" at commencement.

The election of officers wound up the business session of the encampment Wednesday morning. For department commander, Ellery C. Cannon of Everett, won by a large majority; section commander, M. L. Morgan of the city of McPherson Post, No. 18, Traverse City; junior vice, S. M. Kent, Grand Rapids; medical director, Dr. W. W. Root, Mason; chaplain, W. M. Putnam, Lansing. The location of the next encampment was left with the council of administration.

Although the G. A. R. encampment closed Wednesday afternoon, the Women's Relief Corps did not conclude its session until Thursday afternoon. The day was devoted to committee reports and the installation of officers. The new president, Mrs. Eva Gray of Grand Rapids, announced her appointments, with the exception of department secretary, as follows: Chaplain, Mrs. Gertrude Walker, Ionia; department instructor, Nellie Briggs, Grosseau; councilor, Mandy J. Halstead, Concord; I. & O. officer, Ida R. Arnold, Kalamazoo; patriotic instructor, Carrie Hammett, Battle. There were three candidates for the office of president. Mrs. Gray won out by a shrewd move that, if she were a man, would make her a political leader. The other candidates were quartered at the Park Hotel and did not mingle to any extent with the delegates, who ate at the Baptist church, where the meetings were held, and slept on cots. Mrs. Gray was not a pronounced candidate, but she quietly took up her abode with the delegates and with the workers, and the noon before election launched her boom. It took three ballots to decide the matter, but Mrs. Gray won out.

Sons of Veterans elected these officers: Commander, F. J. Kellogg of Battle Creek, re-elected; senior vice, I. B. Gilbert, Traverse City; division council, D. D. Eddy, Grand Rapids; M. E. Cowdin of Rockford, and F. C. Stilson of Battle Creek.

OLD VETERANS HERE.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT IN TRAVERSE CITY.

Attendance the Largest in Several Years Despite Falling Off in Numbers of Living Soldiers of Rebellion—Can't Be Called Commander.

Traverse City Correspondence.

The Department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic, dwelt with the people of this city for three days recently while its annual encampment was held.

The first day was spent in the general reception of arriving delegates. In the evening a reception was tendered Gen. W. W. Blackman of Boston, commander-in-chief; Col. Geo. H. Hopkins of Detroit, department commander; the staff officers, ladies of the G. A. R. and of W. R. C. at the Park Place Hotel.

While here and there in the parade Tuesday a veteran had to be supported by a comrade, in the main the men were just as sprightly as of yore. One veteran, H. D. Young of Michigan, is so crippled that he is unable to walk, but took his place in line with a tricycle, and went over the whole line of march. There was not a colored man in the line, but one Indian, Aaron Pakwanga, who served in Company I, First Michigan volunteers, had a place. The parade was reviewed by National Commander Blackman, Department Commander George H. Hopkins and staff.

Although the veterans are decreasing in numbers yearly the attendance this year is believed to be the largest in several years, fully 900, including friends and wives, being present. The significance of the decrease was realized when Commander Hopkins, in his address Tuesday morning, stated that for the first time in the history of the organization, there had been no new posts added during the year. Two applications had been received for blanks, but nothing further had been heard. At the camp fire that night addresses were made by Commander-in-Chief Blackman, Department Commander Hopkins, United States Pension Agent O. S. Jones of Detroit and Judge Daboll of St. Johns. Among the distinguished guests of the city were Hon. Frederick R. Tucker, president of the Memorial university of Mason, Iowa, a national institution conducted by the Sons of Veterans.

Ex-President of the W. R. C. Mrs. Knapp presented an elegant silk flag to the Traverse City high school with a splendid address on patriotism. In the hall of the State W. R. C. a gold medal was presented by Mrs. Kate Jones, national instructor, to Merton Wilson of the high school, for his excellent oration on "Patriotism" at commencement.

The election of officers wound up the business session of the encampment Wednesday morning. For department commander, Ellery C. Cannon of Everett, won by a large majority; section commander, M. L. Morgan of the city of McPherson Post, No. 18, Traverse City; junior vice, S. M. Kent, Grand Rapids; medical director, Dr. W. W. Root, Mason; chaplain, W. M. Putnam, Lansing. The location of the next encampment was left with the council of administration.

Although the G. A. R. encampment closed Wednesday afternoon, the Women's Relief Corps did not conclude its session until Thursday afternoon. The day was devoted to committee reports and the installation of officers. The new president, Mrs. Eva Gray of Grand Rapids, announced her appointments, with the exception of department secretary, as follows: Chaplain, Mrs. Gertrude Walker, Ionia; department instructor, Nellie Briggs, Grosseau; councilor, Mandy J. Halstead, Concord; I. & O. officer, Ida R. Arnold, Kalamazoo; patriotic instructor, Carrie Hammett, Battle. There were three candidates for the office of president. Mrs. Gray won out by a shrewd move that, if she were a man, would make her a political leader. The other candidates were quartered at the Park Hotel and did not mingle to any extent with the delegates, who ate at the Baptist church, where the meetings were held, and slept on cots. Mrs. Gray was not a pronounced candidate, but she quietly took up her abode with the delegates and with the workers, and the noon before election launched her boom. It took three ballots to decide the matter, but Mrs. Gray won out.

Sons of Veterans elected these officers: Commander, F. J. Kellogg of Battle Creek, re-elected; senior vice, I. B. Gilbert, Traverse City; division council, D. D. Eddy, Grand Rapids; M. E. Cowdin of Rockford, and F. C. Stilson of Battle Creek.

OLD VETERANS HERE.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT IN TRAVERSE CITY.

Attendance the Largest in Several Years Despite Falling Off in Numbers of Living Soldiers of Rebellion—Can't Be Called Commander.

Traverse City Correspondence.

The Department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic, dwelt with the people of this city for three days recently while its annual encampment was held.

The first day was spent in the general reception of arriving delegates. In the evening a reception was tendered Gen. W. W. Blackman of Boston, commander-in-chief; Col. Geo. H. Hopkins of Detroit, department commander; the staff officers, ladies of the G. A. R. and of W. R. C. at the Park Place Hotel.

While here and there in the parade Tuesday a veteran had to be supported by a comrade, in the main the men were just as sprightly as of yore. One veteran, H. D. Young of Michigan, is so crippled that he is unable to walk, but took his place in line with a tricycle, and went over the whole line of march. There was not a colored man in the line, but one Indian, Aaron Pakwanga, who served in Company I, First Michigan volunteers, had a place. The parade was reviewed by National Commander Blackman, Department Commander George H. Hopkins and staff.

Although the veterans are decreasing in numbers yearly the attendance this year is believed to be the largest in several years, fully 900, including friends and wives, being present. The significance of the decrease was realized when Commander Hopkins, in his address Tuesday morning, stated that for the first time in the history of the organization, there had been no new posts added during the year. Two applications had been received for blanks, but nothing further had been heard. At the camp fire that night addresses were made by Commander-in-Chief Blackman, Department Commander Hopkins, United States Pension Agent O. S. Jones of Detroit and Judge Daboll of St. Johns. Among the distinguished guests of the city were Hon. Frederick R. Tucker, president of the Memorial university of Mason, Iowa, a national institution conducted by the Sons of Veterans.

Ex-President of the W. R. C. Mrs. Knapp presented an elegant silk flag to the Traverse City high school with a splendid address on patriotism. In the hall of the State W. R. C. a gold medal was presented by Mrs. Kate Jones, national instructor, to Merton Wilson of the high school, for his excellent oration on "Patriotism" at commencement.

The election of officers wound up the business session of the encampment Wednesday morning. For department commander, Ellery C. Cannon of Everett, won by a large majority; section commander, M. L. Morgan of the city of McPherson Post, No. 18, Traverse City; junior vice, S. M. Kent, Grand Rapids; medical director, Dr. W. W. Root, Mason; chaplain, W. M. Putnam, Lansing. The location of the next encampment was left with the council of administration.

Although the G. A. R. encampment closed Wednesday afternoon, the Women's Relief Corps did not conclude its session until Thursday afternoon. The day was devoted to committee reports and the installation of officers. The new president, Mrs. Eva Gray of Grand Rapids, announced her appointments, with the exception of department secretary, as follows: Chaplain, Mrs. Gertrude Walker, Ionia; department instructor, Nellie Briggs, Grosseau; councilor, Mandy J. Halstead, Concord; I. & O. officer, Ida R. Arnold, Kalamazoo; patriotic instructor, Carrie Hammett, Battle. There were three candidates for the office of president. Mrs. Gray won out by a shrewd move that, if she were a man, would make her a political leader. The other candidates were quartered at the Park Hotel and did not mingle to any extent with the delegates, who ate at the Baptist church, where the meetings were held, and slept on cots. Mrs. Gray was not a pronounced candidate, but she quietly took up her abode with the delegates and with the workers, and the noon before election launched her boom. It took three ballots to decide the matter, but Mrs. Gray won out.

Sons of Veterans elected these officers: Commander, F. J. Kellogg of Battle Creek, re-elected; senior vice, I. B. Gilbert, Traverse City; division council, D. D. Eddy, Grand Rapids; M. E. Cowdin of Rockford, and F. C. Stilson of Battle Creek.

OLD VETERANS HERE.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT IN TRAVERSE CITY.

Attendance the Largest in Several Years Despite Falling Off in Numbers of Living Soldiers of Rebellion—Can't Be Called Commander.

Traverse City Correspondence.

The Department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic, dwelt with the people of this city for three days recently while its annual encampment was held.

The first day was spent in the general reception of arriving delegates. In the evening a reception was tendered Gen. W. W. Blackman of Boston, commander-in-chief; Col. Geo. H. Hopkins of Detroit, department commander; the staff officers, ladies of the G. A. R. and of W. R. C. at the Park Place Hotel.

While here and there in the parade Tuesday a veteran had to be supported by a comrade, in the main the men were just as sprightly as of yore. One veteran, H. D. Young of Michigan, is so crippled that he is unable to walk, but took his place in line with a tricycle, and went over the whole line of march. There was not a colored man in the line, but one Indian, Aaron Pakwanga, who served in Company I, First Michigan volunteers, had a place. The parade was reviewed by National Commander Blackman, Department Commander George H. Hopkins and staff.

Although the veterans are decreasing in numbers yearly the attendance this year is believed to be the largest in several years, fully 900, including friends and wives, being present. The significance of the decrease was realized when Commander Hopkins, in his address Tuesday morning, stated that for the first time in the history of the organization, there had been no new posts added during the year. Two applications had been received for blanks, but nothing further had been heard. At the camp fire that night addresses were made by Commander-in-Chief Blackman, Department Commander Hopkins, United States Pension Agent O. S. Jones of Detroit and Judge Daboll of St. Johns. Among the distinguished guests of the city were Hon. Frederick R. Tucker, president of the Memorial university of Mason, Iowa, a national institution conducted by the Sons of Veterans.

Ex-President of the W. R. C. Mrs. Knapp presented an elegant silk flag to the Traverse City high school with a splendid address on patriotism. In the hall of the State W. R. C. a gold medal was presented by Mrs. Kate Jones, national instructor, to Merton Wilson of the high school, for his excellent oration on "Patriotism" at commencement.

The election of officers wound up the business session of the encampment Wednesday morning. For department commander, Ellery C. Cannon of Everett, won by a large majority; section commander, M. L. Morgan of the city of McPherson Post, No. 18, Traverse City; junior vice, S. M. Kent, Grand Rapids; medical director, Dr. W. W. Root, Mason; chaplain, W. M. Putnam, Lansing. The location of the next encampment was left with the council of administration.

Although the G. A. R. encampment closed Wednesday afternoon, the Women's Relief Corps did not conclude its session until Thursday afternoon. The day was devoted to committee reports and the installation of officers. The new president, Mrs. Eva Gray of Grand Rapids, announced her appointments, with the exception of department secretary, as follows: Chaplain, Mrs. Gertrude Walker, Ionia; department instructor, Nellie Briggs, Grosseau; councilor, Mandy J. Halstead, Concord; I. & O. officer, Ida R. Arnold, Kalamazoo; patriotic instructor, Carrie Hammett, Battle. There were three candidates for the office of president. Mrs. Gray won out by a shrewd move that, if she were a man, would make her a political leader. The other candidates were quartered at the Park Hotel and did not mingle to any extent with the delegates, who ate at the Baptist church, where the meetings were held, and slept on cots. Mrs. Gray was not a pronounced candidate, but she quietly took up her abode with the delegates and with the workers, and the noon before election launched her boom. It took three ballots to decide the matter, but Mrs. Gray won out.

Sons of Veterans elected these officers: Commander, F. J. Kellogg of Battle Creek, re-elected; senior vice, I. B. Gilbert, Traverse City; division council, D. D. Eddy, Grand Rapids; M. E. Cowdin of Rockford, and F. C. Stilson of Battle Creek.

OLD VETERANS HERE.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT IN TRAVERSE CITY.

Attendance the Largest in Several Years Despite Falling Off in Numbers of Living Soldiers of Rebellion—Can't Be Called Commander.

Traverse City Correspondence.

The Department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic, dwelt with the people of this city for three days recently while its annual encampment was held.

The first day was spent in the general reception of arriving delegates. In the evening a reception was tendered Gen. W. W. Blackman of Boston, commander-in-chief; Col. Geo. H. Hopkins of Detroit, department commander; the staff officers, ladies of the G. A. R. and of W. R. C. at the Park Place Hotel.

While here and there in the parade Tuesday a veteran had to be supported by a comrade, in the main the men were just as sprightly as of yore. One veteran, H. D. Young of Michigan, is so crippled that he is unable to walk, but took his place in line with a tricycle, and went over the whole line of march. There was not a colored man in the line, but one Indian, Aaron Pakwanga, who served in Company I, First Michigan volunteers, had a place. The parade was reviewed by National Commander Blackman, Department Commander George H. Hopkins and staff.

Although the veterans are decreasing in numbers yearly the attendance this year is believed to be the largest in several years, fully 900, including friends and wives, being present. The significance of the decrease was realized when Commander Hopkins, in his address Tuesday morning, stated that for the first time in the history of the organization, there had been no new posts added during the year. Two applications had been received for blanks, but nothing further had been heard. At the camp fire that night addresses were made by Commander-in-Chief Blackman, Department Commander Hopkins, United States Pension Agent O. S. Jones of Detroit and Judge Daboll of St. Johns. Among the distinguished guests of the city were Hon. Frederick R. Tucker, president of the Memorial university of Mason, Iowa, a national institution conducted by the Sons of Veterans.

Ex-President of the W. R. C. Mrs. Knapp presented an elegant silk flag to the Traverse City high school with a splendid address on patriotism. In the hall of the State W. R. C. a gold medal was presented by Mrs. Kate Jones, national instructor, to Merton Wilson of the high school, for his excellent oration on "Patriotism" at commencement.

The election of officers wound up the business session of the encampment Wednesday morning. For department commander, Ellery C. Cannon of Everett, won by a large majority; section commander, M. L. Morgan of the city of McPherson Post, No. 18, Traverse City; junior vice, S. M. Kent, Grand Rapids; medical director, Dr. W. W. Root, Mason; chaplain, W. M. Putnam, Lansing. The location of the next encampment was left with the council of administration.

Although the G. A. R. encampment closed Wednesday afternoon, the Women's Relief Corps did not conclude its session until Thursday afternoon. The day was devoted to committee reports and the installation of officers. The new president, Mrs. Eva Gray of Grand Rapids, announced her appointments, with the exception of department secretary, as follows: Chaplain, Mrs. Gertrude Walker, Ionia; department instructor, Nellie Briggs, Grosseau; councilor, Mandy J. Halstead, Concord; I. & O. officer, Ida R. Arnold, Kalamazoo; patriotic instructor, Carrie Hammett, Battle. There were three candidates for the office of president. Mrs. Gray won out by a shrewd move that, if she were a man, would make her a political leader. The other candidates were quartered at the Park Hotel and did not mingle to any extent with the delegates, who ate at the Baptist church, where the meetings were held, and slept on cots. Mrs. Gray was not a pronounced candidate, but she quietly took up her abode with the delegates and with the workers, and the noon before election launched her boom. It took three ballots to decide the matter, but Mrs. Gray won out.

Sons of Veterans elected these officers: Commander, F. J. Kellogg of Battle Creek, re-elected; senior vice, I. B. Gilbert, Traverse City; division council, D. D. Eddy, Grand Rapids; M. E. Cowdin of Rockford, and F. C. Stilson of Battle Creek.

OLD VETERANS HERE.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT IN TRAVERSE CITY.

Attendance the Largest in Several Years Despite Falling Off in Numbers of Living Soldiers of Rebellion—Can't Be Called Commander.

Traverse City Correspondence.

The Department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic, dwelt with the people of this city for three days recently while its annual encampment was held.

The first day was spent in the general reception of arriving delegates. In the evening a reception was tendered Gen. W. W. Blackman of Boston, commander-in-chief; Col. Geo. H. Hopkins of Detroit, department commander; the staff officers, ladies of the G. A. R. and of W. R